IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 155,965.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*31st May	MANCUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6 00	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umona.. 5500 13th June, 1913

Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..... Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York ..... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kasara .....1195 Thurs. 29th May. 9 a.m. direct
Dwarka.....1635 Friday 30th May 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Wednesday the 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th May, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5635	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5585	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Ras	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	831	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5235	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 530		Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 26, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON :—32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London. E.C

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,,	.... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,,	..... Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December ,,	.... Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

The First Campaign of the Second Afghan War of 1878, forced a demand for a reliable and durable timekeeper having as valueless a form of case as possible, but of sufficient wearing qualities to resist even more than hard use, a timekeeper which would be absolutely infallible almost under the roughest conditions in a prolonged campaign. We had exactly what was required at the time, and we supplied every officer almost proceeding with the Army of invasion with one of these excellent watches which was then named

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

At the period referred to no other watch was similarly named. We, therefore, correctly claim not only the origin of introduction of this watch, but also the origin of introduction of the name THE CAMPAIGN WATCH in connection with this particular model of timekeeper.

Between the end of the First Invasion and the beginning of the second; that is immediately after the lamentable assassination of Sir Louis Cavagnari, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH again came into prominence and it was eagerly purchased by reason of the excellent reputation it had previously earned and with the view of giving this watch, the distinction which it secured on merit, the plate of each watch-movement was engraved "MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY and POONA, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH." For years this name was held in esteem by owners of our CAMPAIGN WATCHES and was respected by dealers, who by the unwritten law of courtesy did not infringe upon the name, but gave to their own productions names totally distinct from that of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In subsequent years, however, dealers who commenced business long after the events herein related, ignorant of the history of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, have used our descriptive designation with respect to watches of their own importing in thoughtless disregard for the rights of others. This dispoliation of a once respected name, therefore, has induced the relating of the foregoing story of the

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH

which is only obtainable at our establishment either at Bombay or Poona.

PRICES :	Nickel Crystal face ... ... Rs.	25
	Silver ,, ... ,,	35
	Silver half hunting or hunting ... ... ,,	40
	Gold Crystal face ... ... ,,	200
	Gold half hunting ... ... ,,	225
	Gold hunting ... ... ,,	235

10 Per cent. discount for cash payment.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000.000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Batebbe
Futicorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400.000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S.S. "CITY OF NAPLES,"
ARRIVED on 26th May 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Ware house.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steame.'s arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 388 OF 1911.
Re VULUBHDAS MADHAVJI SHA; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court, for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 16th July, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 21st day, of May, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 26th May, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY the 3rd June, 1913, being a Public Holiday, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1913, instead of Tuesday the 3rd June, 1913, except in the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d) page 95 and foot note page 97 of the current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey by the Trains and Times stated therein on Wednesday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th May, 1913.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT, Bowringpet Kolar Railway, 2'-6" gauge, 11 miles long.

Applicants must possess a fair knowledge of Indian Railway working and be thoroughly qualified as practical Locomotive Engineers.

The Superintendent will be in administrative charge of the railway and in executive charge of all departments assisted by competent subordinates. The appointment will be temporary and terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Application giving full information as to qualifications, salary expected, possible date of joining, etc, should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway Construction Department, Bangalore, (Telegraphic address "Staterail") and will be received up to 10th June, 1913.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department.
Bangalore, 21st May, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 P. M.

GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
With an entirely new programme.

OUR GREAT FILM
SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
QUEEN BESS.

WIFFLES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
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AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
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Fine Household Soaps
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
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Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.
MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,
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BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE
OR
BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.
Rs. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
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Cures ring-worms, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
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WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1913

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED TUITION in Machine Drawing and Descriptive Geometry twice or three times per week. Please state terms to Box No. 4, care of this Paper.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T). Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dantra House" 3rd Floor opposite the tramway stable Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing-room fancy cabinets, teapoys, cabinet ornaments, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet tone ebonized grand piano, by C. Bechstein, one cottage piano, by Arthur Helison, piano chairs, music Canterbury, pictures, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cane chairs, meatsafes, China matting, oil carpet, one handsome strong rubber tyred brougham, in very good condition etc., etc.
The property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill next to Mr. Casinath's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestry Chesterfield sofas, Chippendale and Louis pattern side and corner cabinets, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror, back sideboards and dumbwaiter, almyrahs, leather sofas, lady's writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, revolving office chair, low and Curzon easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror hatstand, one sweet-toned medium size square piano, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing and washhand talbes, teakwood new design single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, rich Persian carpets, baba tricycle and perambulator, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of G. Scrinizi, Esq., Professor of music and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong English-built, rubber-tyred bicycle wheels boat shape Landau by "Windover" in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham, by "Press" in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, goes well in harness and 2 sets of harness.
1 English-built double-seated rubber-tyred Landaulette, by "Windover," painte blue with fine yellow lines, upholstered in blue morrocco and cloth with lever brake, lamps, shafts, and rubber mat, nicely varnished and in good order.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th May, 1913.

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H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

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Eyesight Specialist,

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AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED for the Dyal Singh College (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE, pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY, pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present), pay up to 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the Undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to—

T. L. VASWANI,
Principal, Dyal Singh College.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Knight Templar, 4,602 tons, Captain J. Kendall, arrived in harbour on Monday from Moji with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Naples, 3,414 tons, Captain R. Pine, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Oolobaria 3,437 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon via coast ports with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,408 tons, Captain Smitz, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, 20th April with a general cargo.

The steamer Ninian, 4,068 tons, Captain G. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain M, Fanning sailed yesterday for Aden and Mucalla with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

The steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Capt. R, E, Honywood will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Ville-de-Bordeaux, 3,004 tons, Captain Giulloh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 34 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr La Touche . R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR MAY 27.

Bahadur ....2385 Peel ....T M & Co
Cloutsham...3075 Wedless ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macalister... ..3765 Clark .....J F and Co
Coirouros ....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Clan Sinclair...3 52 East ..J Finlay and Co
City of Naples .....3414 Pine.....K N and Co
Euryalus ...2284 Williams .....M M and C
Faris..... ..787 Coates.....Arab Steamer
Ionus ....340 Sufferin ....F F and C
Hamlogton Court... .... ..3217 Wilson..... ... W and A G and Co
Hohenfels.....3108 Simtz ..W and A G and Co
Koruna ....23 7 Purkis ...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lancefield.....3871 Meikle ....T M & Co
Marmaris ...Coundr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari.....1110 Cottrell .....T M and Co
Mantua.....5306 .....Vibert.....P & O Co
Middleban Castle ....3569 Walters...T M & Co
Massilia ...3450 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kars .....T M and Co
Ninian ....4068 Williams .....
Ormiston ... 2305 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Oolobavia .....3437 Raddick .....M M and Co
President... ..2086 Sommitt .....A S & Co
Quilos.....1941 Cole .... M M & C
Bahmani 1873 .....Mc Intyre... ...T M & Co
Risaldar .....3031 Jones ... .T M and Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Uganda.....3151 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and C
Ville-de-Bordeaux... . Giulloh .....Mauritius
Wardenfels ...2792 Spillman..... . T M & Co
Warnarm....3127 Krull .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner ... .
Zimmi .....2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itria	....	3419 Honywood	...Karachi...	28-5	...M M and Co
B & E City of Madrid	...	3134 Snow	...31-5...	...	K N & Co
C & R Montebello	...	2770 Croft	...Hull	28-5	... J F and Co
F Devaraha	.....	4785 Hickey	.....	P and O Co
G Piro zi	.....	2031 Primrose	.....	T M and Co
H Abaris	....	1830 Rippon...	...	.....	T M & C
K Indo Maru	..t	675 Nemoto	..Kobe...	2-6	...O S K Kaisha
M Kaloma	...	3209 Keasley	...New Year	...	2b-5 W & A G & Co
N Kohistan	...	2019 Owen	...D'kirk	31-5...	M M and Co
O Linga	.....	949 Butler	.....	M M and Co
P Weisenfels	.....	2434 Khumchaff	...Bremen	5-6...	W & A G & Co
Q Patiala	.....	1929 Bamber	....	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra ...2129 Chersich .....Trieste... 2-6...A L S S Co
3 Ormiston ...3147 Hamilton...Hull.....31-5 J F & Co
4 Lindula ...2118 Walsh ...Durban ..29-5 ... M M & Co
5 Dan ... ..2759 Cuchiel ...Trieste...23-5 ... W and A G and Co
6 Orissa...3525 Redfern ...Calcutta ..21-5... M M and Co
6 Westminster...2764 Williams ..T M & Co
7 Don of Kelly ...2377 White...K N and Co
8 Kish...3148 Robertson ...Hamburg...28-5 W & A G and Co
9 Baron Balfour...2552 Symonds...K N & Co
9 Beckburgen.....2447 deHoud ..... James Mackintosh & Co
10 & 11 Kawachi Maru ...3321 Christiansen... Kobe...28-5...N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 China.....4161 Tocque ... ...P & O Co
14 Kasara .....504 Burbridge...Bus . 29-5... M M & Co
15 China.....3842 Ginrovich .....A L S N Co
16 Dulwich.....2115 Cobb.....T M and Co

H W V D

Dwarka .....758 Moxon .....M M and Co

M W D D

Quilos.....4941 Cole...Akyab.....28-5..... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	St. Templar..	Kendall ..	Moji, May 6
	City of Naples.	Pine	L'pool, May 2
	Oolobaria.....	Raddock ...	Glasgow, Apr 23
27	Hohenfels ...	Smitz	N York, Apr 20
	Ninian	Williams ...	L'pool, Jan 31
	Massilia	Thomson...	Glasgow, April 29
	Ville-de-Bordeaux	Giulloh ...	Mauritius, May 17

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
27	Caithness	Riddand ...	Antwerp
	Ile bis	Bellitto ...	Kobe, &c
	Hoseinee	Fanning ...	Maculla

The steamer Itria, Captain Honywood, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Praesident, for Zanzibar, &c
" Massilia, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mathieson", arrived in London on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia", arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chupra", left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 24th instant. The same Co's steamer "Cutna", arrived in London on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer "Banca," arrived Singapore at 6 a. m. on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Sidonia", left Trieste on the 23rd instant and is due here via Karachi about the 15th June.

The Elerman Line steamer "City of Birmingham", homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Capri", from Aden left Singapore for Singapore and Bombay on the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 27.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1,500 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 1 bale carpets, R Ramji and Co; 13 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co; 18 bales cow hides, 15 bales sheep skins, R M Hooka; 78 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co; 54 bales cow hides, 15 bales goat and sheep skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 cwts bees wax, R M Abdool Kader.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mantua s—5 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

Kalomo s—75 bales cotton waste, 80 bales gunny wrappers, Solomon Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ormistan s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 cwts cotton seed, M Valabhdas.

Cloutsham s—7,280 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Racli Bros; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

Kahistan s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, M J Nanabhai; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kohistan s—14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1182 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 15 bales wool, S Gnmberchand; 45 bales wool, M Goculdas; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 11 bales wool, V Tezpall; 859 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Westminister s—600 bales cotton, Gadum and Co; 50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 13,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co; 200 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—35 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 3,964 cwts wheat, 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Devji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—550 casks goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westminster s—30 bales cotton waste, 13 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hannington Court s—1,359 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,840 cwts linseed, 11,000 cwts poppy seed, 3,585 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

Beckbergen s—100 bales cotton waste K Reeve and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 999 cwts linseed R Purshotam; 55 bales cotton waste, N Matee.

Wartenfels s—895 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,001 cwts grounduts, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas; 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,300 cwts rapeseed, R S Forage; 150 cwts mustard seed, P Asoo; 1,976 cwts barley, 4,314 cwts Teel seed, 4,000 cwts, rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, R. Purshotam; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus; 55 bales cotton fly. 140 bales cotton waste, 187 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Beckbergen s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Wartenfels s—200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Kish s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kish s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 140 cwts bone sinews, R Kaderbhoy; 2,340 cwts popypseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deu of Kelly s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Abaris s—1,610 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—75 cwts gum Olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton twist D Sassoon and Co.

China s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,300 bales cotton twist D Sassoon and Co; 765 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

Kawachi Maru s—1,500 cwts onions, R E Davachanji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru s—400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton. N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 100 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 600 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton: G G Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co. 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 800 bales cotton Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 27.

Steamer "Weisenfels" from Hamburg Agents W. and A Graham and Co.—56 barrels cases cement, 45 cases glass bricks, 712 cases candles, 5 barrels alum, 2 cases clocks, 94 cases locks, 25 cases sardins, 200 barrels lubricating oil, 22 cases glass bangles, 462 cases, 44 cases hollow glass, 117 cases 3 cask 20 boxes lampware, 4 cases rosin, 1,353 cases window glass, 70 cases, 105 mats, 100 crates bottles, 4 cases beads glass, 582 cases 212 bags nails, 200 cases 16 drums beer, 14 cases wine, 1,145 cases spirits, 75 cases cheese, 155 cases condensed milk, 35 cases stiretized milk, 15 cases stiretized cream, 29 cases biscuits, 10 teeth ivory, 15 cases mineral oil, 400 bundles 8 pieces copperseats, 178 cases yellow metal sheeting, 46 cases yellow metal squares, 100 drums 260 kegs red lead, 361 cases 21 casks 126 drums 103 kegs, 348 pkgs 33 tincans paint and colour, 32 cases 15 kegs 74 casks 256 barrells alizerine colour, 928 cases 173 casks 135 drums 155 kegs aniline, colour, 1,027 bales 103 cases 56 pkgs paper, 15 barrels sugar of lead, 23 cases soap, 11 cases perfumery, 216 cases 1 bale cotton goods, 234 bales 3 cases, cotton yarn, 67 cases cotton and silk, 1 case cotton and woolens, 52 cases woolens 3 cases 2 bales woolen yarn. 10 cases cases cigars, 10 cases umbrellas

Steamer "City of Naples," from Liverpool, Agents, K Nixon and Co.—265 bags broken tiles, 13 casks tiles, 105 drums caustic soda, 225 bags soda ash, 14 cases plug tobacco, 1 case, 18 coils and 2 truss rope, 24 cases lampwere, 530 cases and 85 crates bottles, 3 barrels wine, 10 barrels and 5 boxes lubricating oil, 1 case, 10 barrels, 20 drums, and 3 kegs lubricating greese, 350 cases brandy, 1350 bundles buckets, 35 drums oil, 639 kegs and 17 case paints and colours 60 bales and 13 cases paper, 1 case aniline colour, 12 cases biscuits, 1 case nails, 200 bundles yellow metelsheets, 2,600 boxes and 182 cases soap, 41 cases toillette soap, 1,350 cases and 1322 bales cotton goods 133 bales and 165 cases cotton yarn, 13 cases cotton and woolens, 8 bales and 1 truss woolens, 3 cases and 1 bale linen, 38 bales dyed cotton goods, 217 cases bleached cotton goods, 1 case linen and cottons, 2 cases cigarettes, 14 cases umbrellas,

Steamer "Knight Templar," from Mope Agents—T Morison and Co., 9,900 tons coal.

Steamer "Niniam" from Durban Agents—W and A Graham and Co., 8,002-5 tons coal.

Steamer "Ville de Bordeaux" from Port Louis Agents—J Macintosh and Co., 10,643 bags sugar.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May					
Wed ...	28	m	4	43	23	1
			5	11 a	25	3
Thurs ...	29	m	5	58	23	2
			6	3 a	25	1
Fri	30	m	7	14	23	9
			6	53 a	25	1
Sat	31	m	8	7	24	6
	June		7	51 a	25	2
Sun	1	m	9	15	25	6
			8	41 a	25	5
Mon	2	m	9	51	26	6
			9	28 a	25	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	May					
Wed ...	28	m	10	13	20	2
Thurs ...	29	m	0	31	19	11
		m	11	57	20	8
Fri	30	m	1	15	19	4
			0	53 a	20	10
Sat	31	m	1	55	18	7
	June		2	3 a	20	8
Sun	1	m	2	33	17	9
			2	56 a	20	5
Mon	2	m	3	10	16	11
			3	41 a	20	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
28 (Wednes)	do	6h 1m.	do	7h. 10m
29 (Thurs)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m
30 (Friday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m
31 (Satur)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m
1 (Sunday)	do	6h 1m.	do	7h. 12m
2 (Monday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, May 28th, 5h. 33·7m. a.m. New Moon, June 4h. 1h. 27·0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7·3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23·7m. p.m.

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS.

LAST SEASON'S REPORT.

The report of the Protector of Pilgrims Bombay, on the outgoing Hajseason of 1912, shows that the season passed without extraordinary incident, that the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims were studied and ensured, as far as possible, that the licensed brokers assisted the Pilgrm Department in a variety of ways, that at the instance of Inspector Khan Saheb Mahomed Faizulla Takie the Musalmans of the city again paid for the repatriation of their indigent co-religionists from Northern India, and that the scrutiny of passports by the Ottoman authorities was performed in the new mucafirkhana, thus causing as little troublr as possible to pilgrims. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and his staff deserve all credit for a sati factory season's work.

A Government resolution in review of the report says:—The volume of the pilgrim traffic during the season under report was only two-thirds of that of the preceding year, a fact which was chiefly due to the latter having been an "Akbari Haj" year.

Government observe with satisfaction that several improvements have been effected in the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims, and especially for the embarkation of female pilgrims, and that the duties of the Pilgrim Department were efficiently performed during the season under review.

Definite proposals for the establishment of a system of compulsory return tickets combined with fixed rates of passage money, have been submitted to the Government of India, and are now under their consideration. These proposals also contemplate the assignment of the entire pilgrim traffic to a single firm under conditions which will, it is hoped, lead to a marked improvement in the pilgrim ship service. The proposal, mentioned in the Protector's report, that arengements should be made for charging only a half fare for childern will be considered in connection with the question of return fares.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Edward, President of the Haj Committee to the Mahomedan gentle men who contributed towards the cost of repatriating their indigent co-religionists from Northern India, to the Protector himself and to Dr. Abdur Razzak Shaik Imam and Hakim Mahomed Ismail Ajmeri, who rendered medical aid to pilgrims at the Mufatirkhanas, free of charge.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COOKE.—May 1, at Southsea, Winifred Janette Cooke, youngest daughter of Professor Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., A.M.I.C.E., and of Mrs. Cooke.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5-15 p. m.

Salle Française Lecture by Professor Louis Peltier on Medicine through the Ages, Part II, 6-30 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: The remembrance of youth is a grief.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-40
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

FAIR.—The annual fair of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will be held to-day at Mastan Shah's Durgah, New Nagpada, when "Sandal" ceremony will take place and the Maulood Sharif will be recited.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and the Officers the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster

March	Folio Bergere ...Fletcher
Overture... .....Semiramide	Rossini
Waltz .....La Baccarolle ...	Waldteufel
Grand Selection	Cavaleria Rusticana .....Mascagni
Humorosque ...I am afraid to come home in the Dark ...Lampe	
Song.....I hear you calling me .....Marshall	
Fantasia .....Roman Life	Ebiere
Patroll .....The Rose Shamrock and Thistle .....Sousa	

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to day:—

March .... Le Gion de St Mark	...Fabiani
Overture ...Stradella	Flotow
Songs & Dances of All Nations	Godfrey
Vase .....Saints and Sinners	Lawson
Menuet	Paderewski
Grand Selection ...C valleria Rusticana	...Mascagni
Mercean ...Unterwritt	Spindler

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, Reunion, Mauritious, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marquis, per extra s s. "Lindula," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission pre Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 31st instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

A CRICKETER'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning, at the Morgue, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a well-known Bombay cricketer and timber-merchant, Dorabsha Edulji Mody who resided with his brothers, on the third floor of a building near Sandhurst Bridge, Sandhurst Road. On Tuesday morning his body was found lying dead on the road near his house.

The evidence showed that, on Monday night when the deceased had retired, he was apparently perfectly well. The deceased appeared to have had some worry over his business affairs. A letter was found in his bed-room which stated that, as he had business difficulties, he intended committing suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide caused by the deceased having thrown himself from the window of his residence

THE WEATHER.

DECREASE OF RAINFALL IN THE PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 27.

There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula and the advance of monsoon in the south Arabian Sea has apparently been deflected towards the west. Rainfall has continued in Burma and Northeast India. The chief amounts are, Moulmein one inch, Kyaukpyu, Sibsagar 1½, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Jessore two, Barisal one, Pendra, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bellary a half.

Forecast: Continuance of rainfall in Burma, Northeast India with some showers in the Peninsula.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received yesterday by the Port officer, Bombay:—

Disturbed conditions in South Arabian Sea less marked at coast stations, may be due to movement of disturbed region towards west.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 26th ...	90·3	7·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	92·3	80·8	...	4·18
Muskat 26th ..	93·8	87 1	...	5·50
Multan ...	110·8	80·0	...	1·44
Rawalpindi ...	107·2	75·6	...	6·0
Lahore ...	107·4	7·2	...	6·61
Sirsa	106·8	8·0	...	2·33
Ambala ...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	105·0	86 8	...	2·88
Agra ...	104·5	85·0	...	3·65
Mainpuri ...	102·8	79·6	...	5·32
Jhansi ...	110·8	8·0	...	2·55
Cawnpore ...	105·2	81·9	...	6·46
Allahabad ...	105·6	83·5	...	5 37
Jacobabad ...	118·1	85·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	89·0	80·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	104·6	8 7	...	2 38
Jaipur ...	102 2	82·6	...	1·1
Kotah ...	110·6	88·6	...	3 49
Bhuj ...	104·0	76·0	...	0 00
Dwarka ...	89·3	81·2	...	0 40
Veraval ...	86·6	79·8	...	0·23
Rajkot ...	105 6	74·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	105·5	81·4	...	0·44
Surat ...	100·9	8 ·0	...	3·59
Ahmedabad ...	104·1	79 7	...	0·48
Deesa ...	108·3	76·4	...	0·93
Neemuch ...	104·9	79 0	...	3·91
Indore ...	104·1	80·6	...	5·32
Jubbulpore ...	107·8	78·3	...	3·0
Saugor ...	106 3	82·1	0·06	4·89
Hoshangabad ...	109·2	83·4	...	4·54
Khandwa ...	108·7	83·1	...	5·96
Akola ...	109·7	80 0	0·04	1·81
Amraoti ...	108·3	?	...	1·17
Nagpur ...	105·6	75 3	0·41	3·72
Chanda ...	100·0	84·5	...	6·29
Raipur ...	103·7	82·6	...	4·20
BOMBAY ...	93·4	83·2	...	3·62
Ratnagiri ...	89·3	81·4	...	11·5
Mormugao ...	85·5	77·7	...	4·17
Karwar ...	86·2	78·5	...	4·99
Malegaon ...	106·4	76·1	...	5·9
Ahmednagar ...	100·5	71·5	0·26	1·50
Poona ...	94·0	72·8	0·1	4·77
Sholapur ...	100·3	73·6	0·02	2 57
Bijapur ...	96 7	75·8	...	4·44
Belgaum ...	87 8	71·0	...	3·45
Aurangabad ...	100·9	70·7	0·43	2·10
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	104·4	81·2	...	3·59
Hyderabad ...	97·8	78·2	...	3·45
Mangalore ...	89 3	79·8	...	6·24
Calicut ...	88·3	80·1	...	8·79
Cochin ...	90·7	79·7	0·01	9·65
Colombo ...	88·0	77·0	0·32	57·82
Muselipatam ...	85 8	82·2	...	2·79
Bellary ...	99·0	77 8	0·49	5·52
Cuddapah ...	101·5	84·5	...	11·64
Madras ...	93·0	83·5	...	13 39
Bangalore ...	89·8	71 8	...	4·78
Coimbatore ...	94 4	74·8	...	15·49
Trichinopoly ...	97·1	78·8	...	13·37
Negapatam ...	97·7	81·7	...	27·24

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Temperature is in excess in the extreme northern and south-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah and in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·42" due to a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0·26", Poona 0·14" and Aurangabad 0·43". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Bijapur and in excess at Poona and Sholapur. Maximum temperature is in defect at Poona and Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Thunderstorms have given fairly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Madras Deccan, the south-east Central Provinces and not Hyderabad. No rainfall of importance has been reported from the west coast of the Peninsula. The observations from stations in the Konkan would indicate that the disturbed conditions in the southern Arabian Sea associated with the recent advance of monsoon winds have probably disappeared or have moved too far out into the sea to affect the Konkan. Winds on the Malabar Coast are south-easterly and the seas have become moderate at Colombo, no change of importance however is yet noticeable in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Some thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and possibly the south Central Provinces.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Following is the appointment of Major Drinkelman, a German Officer, as military adviser to Yuan Shik Kai, the "China Critic" says it has been informed on good authority, that the appointment of several other German officers are to be made.

A Chinese vernacular paper states the demand for Japanese beer in all cities in China is steadily increasing, and now threatens to drive German beer out of the China market. The Oriental Brewery Company, which was formed at Hongkong in 1908, with a capital of $500,000, has been forced to wind up owing to Japanese competition.

An outbreak of Dengue fever has broken out in Colombo and several people have been attacked in Kollupitiya and Slave Island. It is believed that the epidemic was imported from either India or Burmah. It takes about 8 days to recover from an attack and it is not easy to say that it is that type of fever that one is suffering from till an eruption similar to a severe attack of measles breaks out. Mrs. G. H. de Saram is just recovering from an attack, but her son is down with a severe one.

This is the centenary of the Bishopric of Calcutta, the first in India; but so far no suggestion has been made for any celebration of the event either in England or India. It is not too late to make arrangements, says the "World," because it was actually in 1814 that Bishop Middleton was consecrated the first Bishop in India in the Chapel at Lambeth Palace. The letters patent for his appointment were certainly issued in 1813, but he was consecrated on May 8th, 1814, and reached Calcutta in November of that year.

The work in connection with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply is progressing satisfactorily. Two of the masonry dams at Lonavla are well under construction, and the current is expected in Bombay about the beginning of 1914. The equipment of cotton mills and other factories with electric motors and transformers will now be taken in hand says the "Indian Textil Journal" by Messrs. The British Westinghouse Company, who have been entrusted with this important part of the undertaking. There are at the present time 27 cotton mills and 2 flour mills to be converted into electric drive. The motors, transformers, and the complete control gear for these will be supplied by the Westinghouse Company, who are to be congratulated on securing, what to the millowners will be the most important part of the change from steam to eletricity. We understand that the aggregate of motors will exceed 36,000 B.H.P., and the transformer 40,000 K. V.

The exports of coca leaves from the Dutch East Indies from 1907 to 1912 have increased from 4,848 to 29,941 respectively. Chapter III of the Opium Convention treats coca and its alcaloids and the contracting powers bind themselves to control and suppress as much as possible the consumption of the above. The Convention was signed at the Hague in January 1912; in February of that year the price for coca leaves fell to 18 Dutch cents per unite at the public sale for Java leaves held at Amsterdam, whereas the price per unit paid at the January public sale was 33 3

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 26. BOMBAY, May 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	75	1-8	1-4
3 do. Rentes.	85		1-2
3 ·2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	69 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 12-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	28	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	·0 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 ·2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans ..	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Weak.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Increased demand
Futures ... Weak.
Manchester Moderatively active.
Total Sales ... 1,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 1,500 "
Imports ... 1,000 "
Mid Americans ... 6·76—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 95—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·46 —09	6 43 —9	6·40 —09
Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 30 —08	6 16 —08	6 08 —08
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb. Mar.-Apr.
6·05 —80	6·04 —08	6·03 —08 6·05 —08

New York 11 a.m., July 11·31, Oct. 11·8.
New York official Noon call July 11·31 Oct. 11·09.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·02, Oct. 11·20.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 9,000
" Receipts at " last year... 6,800
" Exports to Great Britain .. 8,000
" Exports to Continent ... 13,000
Spot Cotton 12·00—10
Futures—Month of July 11·62—11
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·09—11
Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12·02—11
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·19—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 unchgd.
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi 37 5-8 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... May-June. London—Value.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,670,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
South Australian ... Unchanged.
Do. Months ... .

SEEDS

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
ex ph. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45 3-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 3-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... April-June. London—Done. Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 42 1-4—1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-12-6 0-0-6
May-June—Hull—Nearest value. Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 11 3-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-2 —1-2d. May-June—Sellers—Easier.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 62 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 7 1-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 68 5-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags).. 13 3 3-4+2 1-4d
Do. Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm but without activity.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 12 6+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipments—June—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 4 3-4+2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
9 8 1-2+1 1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm and dearer.
E A B & similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 3-4+3d.
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Higher prices asked but not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 10 9 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3 —June—Value.
Do. 10 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 11 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 3—June—Value.
Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Steady and quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [May 27TH, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th and 25th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
J. I. P. Railway.....	63	71,503
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	67	80,537

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "
The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 13 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet, at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d, for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 20th June
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 148 1-2
Shanghai "	... 199 3 4
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and the near settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	5 0
1st Settlement	...	"	96	5 0
2nd do	...	"	96	7 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged both for ready and forward at 27 13-16 and 28 respectively. New York was also unchanged at 60 1-4. The local market opened at 70 13-16 for the first settlement and declined 1-16 early in the day, remaining steady thereafter, and closing as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24	1 6
Australian Gold	...	"	24	0 6
Sovereigns Gold	...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	"	70	6 0
1st Settlement	...	"	70	12 0
2nd Settlement	...	"		.....
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	"	79	12 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	80	2 0
2nd Settlement	...	"		.....

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
WELD & Co:—Crop accounts improving in districts which complained. Liverpool market closed poor; continued long liquidation in a very small market. Improved spot demand. We have a favourable opinion of the market.
GRUNING & Co:—Market largely professional with little outside influence. New York operators are selling to depress the market.
MELLOR AND FENTON :—Warm weather needed. We would rather buy than sell.
There was a moderate decline of 11 points all round in futures in the American markets. Liverpool closed 8 to 9 points lower. The local market is easier in sympathy with the less favourable news from home. There is a very little doing for forward delivery. For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand chiefly for Broach and high class Oomras for export, and Khandeish and stapled stylee by mills.

QUOTATIONS.—
NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	292-8	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... "	241-2	Jan.

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	235-6	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..		261	do
do. Benzal	...	239	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	234	do
Good M G Coompta	...	235-6	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	280	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	274	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	286	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...Barely. Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·46 unchgd	6·43 unchgd	6·40 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·30 unchgd	6·16 unchgd	6·09 +01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05 +01	6·05 +01	6 04 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	7	0 B.T.
May	... "	8	1	0 B.T.
September	... "	8	9	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	5	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	4	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8	7	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	49	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	"	62	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60	0	0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	49	0	0
Small ...	"	47	0	0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 1 6

WHEAT :—
Tone—Steady.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 5 0 R.T.
White Delhi May " 5 7 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,635
Bank of India	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	517 1-2
Globe Manufacturing Co		92 1-2
Kohinoor	...	795
Manockji Petit	...	3,920
New Great Eastern	...	245
Standard	...	1,360
Sun Mill	...	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		208
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173
Bombay S N Ordy	"	241 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	"	1,470
Kutni Preference	...	2 Premium.
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20
Treacher and Co	...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	538 3-4

TWO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	10,966	bales.
Wheat	...	54,249	cwts.
Linseed	...	38,766	"
Rapeseed	...	5,260	"
Gingellyseed	...	2,673	"
Poppyseed	...	4,676	"
Groundnuts	...	1,526	"
Castorseed	...	22,910	"
Rice	...	2,050	"
Myrabollams	...	2,425	"
Cottonseed	...	23,693	"
Mowrasseed	...	386	"
Gram	...	2,328	"
Jowar	...	1,686	"
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	2,111	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 26.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 9,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 130,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00—10
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·62—1
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·09—3
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Quiet
General Tone Market opened :—
Quiet and declined on favorable weather reports and commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... ... 12 02—4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·09—1
Future closing tone — Quiet

LIVERPOOL, May 26.
The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000	bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,500	"
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....	
Total Day's Imports	...	14,000	
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. O. I. F.	... ...	5 5-32	
Cocconada Ginned—London O. I. F.	... ...	5 6-32	
Egyptian F G Fair Brown	...	9·95	
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 7-8d.	
Good Bengal	...	5 14-32d.	
F. G. Bengal	...	5 18-32d.	
Fine Bengal	...	5 22-32d.	
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 13-32d	
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool O. I. F.	... ...	6·76d	
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 3-8	
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8	
Weft 54 American	...	12 1-8	
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 1-2	
Weft 32's	...	14 1-2	
Twist 36	...	10 1-2	
Twist 42	...	11 5-8	
Twist American 60...	...	16 3-4	
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	18	
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	21 1-8	
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	.....	
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		Steady	
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.	
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·76	
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool,		G. O. C.	
May-June	...	6 46—9	
June-July	...	6 43—9	
July-Aug	...	6 40—9	
Aug.-Sept	...	6 30—8	
Sept.-Oct	...	6 16—8	
Oct.-Nov.	...	6 08—8	
Nov.-Dec.	...	6 05—8	
Dec.-Jan.	...	6 04—8	
Jan.-Feb.	...	6 03—8	

MANCHESTER, May 26.
Manchester piece goods market—Fair cloth enquiry—Fair enquiry for Staples—There is also demand from China for staples.

LONDON, May 26.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-June—Ldn. 44 3 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Antwerp ... ... 45 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Antwerp ... 41 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—For lower prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May— £ 24-15-0
do ... July-Aug.— £24-5 0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 150000
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Antwerp... 66 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Hamburg ... 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, May-June—Hull ...£6-12-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London... 38 3
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London... 37 10 1-2

Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London ... 38 3
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London— .....
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... July 7 6 3-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, May 26.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June 9 3 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug. 9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 3 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...May Nomi "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 3 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, May 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 1 1-2 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... .....
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet with little
Special Feature ... } doing

LONDON, May 26.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	12	6
" Best English Selected.		74	15	0
" Braziers ...	...	82	5	0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter ...	...	21	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	225	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...		7	1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	5	10	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box O I F L'pool ...	...	.....		
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3	11	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	3	8	3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4	0	6
Lead Pig English ...	...	19	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....		
Silver, Spot ...	...	27	13-16	
" 2 months hence	...	28	1-16	
Tone of Market—	...Sellers holding for higher prices			

LONDON, May 26.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 13-16
Silver 2 Months... ... 28 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...Sellers holding for higher prices
Rentes 3 p. c. ... £ 85 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 89 3-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ 89 3-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76 1-3
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Quiet
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·45
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans 3
Do. 7 days Market loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 3 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... [8,000
Tone of Market Steady.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·46	6·46
June-July...	6·43	6·43
July-Aug....	6·40	6·40
Aug.-Sept....	6·30	6·30
Sept.-Oct....	6·16	6·16
Oct.-Nov....	6·09	6·09
Nov.-Dec....	6·05	6·06
Dec-Jan....	6·04	6·05
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·03	6·04

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 23th May, 1913.

336. Attachment.—2nd Lieut. H. L. Cass, Reserve of Officers, is attached to this Corps for duty and posted to "G" Company.
337. Strength.—The following men of "G" Company are discharged with effect from this date :—
No. 6455 Vol. L. F. Furtado. No. 7010 Vol. F. A. Flynn. No. 7216 Vol. J. A. Furtado.
338. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "G" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1697½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	£12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	67
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mshuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	0 0	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	87½
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	880
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	520xd
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2157½
China ...	1000	1000	...	770
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1460
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent ...	100	100	20	116
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	350	10	515
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	520
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	367½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	112½
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1385
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1460
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3205
Morarji Gocouldas ..	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	241½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1070
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	158½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1355
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	287
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1702½
Textile	500	500	20	1440
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	435
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantoj Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	137
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4	79
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4 "	123

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Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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GRAHAM'S BUILDIN

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday disposed of the following, among other short causes :—

In the claim of Valla Pannia and Co., against Gordhandas Dwarkadas, Mr. Gandhi appeared for the plaintiffs, and prayed for a decree for Rs. 2,278-9-8 on the terms mentioned in the complaint. This was the amount due as the result of transactions, and the Rs. 2,278-9-8 included interest on Rs. 1,800-11-3, the original amount, at 9 per cent. per annum. Two registered letters were sent, intimating that legal steps would be taken in the case, but were refused acceptance.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,278-11-3, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 2nd February, 1913, till the judgment, with costs and further interests on the judgment.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

In the suit brought by Messrs. Weld and Co. against Kashiram Ganapatram, claiming Rs.5,000 in respect of transactions in cotton, Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants and asked for an order to transfer the suit to the Long Causes List, and further requested that the plaintiffs be ordered to pay the costs of the transfer.

Mr. Campbell objected to the case being transferred to the Long Causes List and stated that the defendant had admitted the account, and the defence brought forward in the written statement was dishonest.

In support of his contention counsel read paragraphs from the written statement of the defendant, in which the latter alleged that the transaction of 500 bales of American futures for January and February were carried into effect without his instructions and orders, and it was not binding on him. Further, the contract was a wagering one. Against this Mr. Campbell read the correspondence that passed between the plaintiffs and the defendant, which counsel stated disproved the defendant's allegations. In the letters the defendant had actually admitted the claim and begged the plaintiff not to proceed against him. He had stated in one of the letters that the contract was duly signed, and asked the plaintiff to settle the matter.

Mr. Campbell then stated that the defence had been tendered at the last moment with a view to gain time, as it would take long to obtain a decree against him if the suit were transferred to the Long Causes List.

Mr. Davar stated that his client came to Bombay and instructed the plaintiffs' attorneys to have the suit adjourned in order to defend it. This request, however, was disregarded and he not only required a transfer to the Long Causes List but the costs thereof. He stated, that under the circumstances, Rule 65 of the Bombay High Courtenabled him to claim the costs.

Mr. Campbell then asked the Court to reserve the costs till the disposal of the suit.

His Lordship transferred the suit to Long Causes and made an order for the costs thereof.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. H. S. Captain appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit in which Prasantalidas Badrinarayan and Co. were sued for Rs. 8,310-12-0 in settlement of accounts. The plaintiffs' firm were "pucca adityas," and in 1900 they employed the defendant firm to act for them. Since then many transactions had passed between them while the accounts were regularly rendered from time to time. The last of these accounts was rendered by the plaintiffs for the amount now claimed by them. It was agreed that interest, at the rate of 9 per cent. should be charged on outstandings.

The defendants did not appear and were unrepresented. His Lordship decreed for the said amount, with costs thereof.

SUIT AGAINST A WIDOW.

Sheik Mahomed Nathekar sued Rahiabai, widow, for a sum due to him in respect of the contract he had executed for repairing the house of a minor, whose guardian the plaintiff was.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Davar for the defendant

Mr. Davar asked for time to file his written statement. He stated that his client was a Mahomedan lady and the summons had been served on her only recently. She entrusted the matter to the hands of her uncle, who had since died.

The counsel for the plaintiff argued that ample opportunity had been given to file the written statement, and the lady was represented by an attorney, hence it would not be justifiable to grant time.

The Court adjourned the case for a fortnight to allow time to put in the written statement and the costs were reserved.

NEGOTIATIONS WHICH FAILED.

In the claim of Annumchand Poonamchand and another against Amiruddin Noordin, Mr. Munshi appeared for the defendant and prayed for an adjournment to put in the written statement, as he stated that the defendant was going to dispute the claim. The summons was served on his client on the 7th May, but as negotiations were going on with the parties with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement, delay had resulted in tendering the statement. The negotiations having failed a week back.

Counsel for the plaintiff denied any negotiations, and stated that the suit was based on a mortgage-deed, which followed the system pervalent in England.

On the defendants' willingness to pay the costs of an adjournment, his Lordship passed an order adjourning the case and ordering him to pay the costs of the day to the plaintiff.

A POSTED SUMMONS.

Mr. Campbell appeared for Messrs. Weld and Co. and prayed for an "ex parte decree" against Giradhilal Narayenlal for Rs. 17,000 and odd, due to the plaintiff on account of transactions in cotton. Counsel stated that three attempts had been made to serve the defendant with a notice, but not once could he be seen at his residence or place of business, which was in Bombay. The summons was then posted on his door and on the stairs, in respect to an order made in the Chamber by that Court. In Counsel's opinion, the defendant was evading the notice.

In this suit Mr. Campbell, stated, every thing went on "as merry as a marriage bell,' till the market for cotton began to go the other way. Then the defendant kept out of his way without satisfying the claim of the plaintiff.

Mr. William Aliss Jones, assistant in charge of the Bombay business, stated that his firm had dealings with the defendant in cotton, and he was indebted to the firm to the extent of Rs. 17,202-0-7, which amount was demanded from time to time, but nothing was forthcoming. On March 6th, a letter was sent to the defendant, intimating that legal action would be taken if the money were not paid. The reply was a request not to proceed against him, practically admitting the claim. The interest was five per cent. on either side.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Jones stated that he was in a position to say that the letter was written by the defendant, and it was received in his office in the ordinary course of business.

His Lordship gave a decree to the plaintiffs for the amount, with interest at 6 per cent. on judgment.

His Lordship also passed a decree in favour of Jerabai and another, in the suit in which they claimed from Khoja Nancibai Pherbhoy, the sum of Rs. 2,957-11-8, inclusive of interest. This was claimed in respect of a document executed, settling up all accounts between the parties.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE NAWAB OF BELA'S CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira gave his decision in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Mir Abdul Rasul Alamkhan, Narandas Sunderdas and Maneeksha Dhanjibhoy Toddywalla with cheating Messrs. Sorabji and Jamshedji Khan in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 8,925, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. Navalkar, pleader, the second accused.

The Magistrate in making his order said the three accused in this case were put up on a charge sheet under Sections 420 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code in that they on the 6th April, 1912, cheated the firm of Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsetji Khan in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 8,925 and abetted each other in the commission of the offence. The case was postponed from time to time pending the disposal of other similar cases against the accused. On the 17th April Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I.D., applied that the case be transferred to Surat for disposal as the offence of cheating took place their. For this purpose it was necessary to hold a preliminary inquiry particularly as the accused objected to the transfer. It appears from the evidence that the accused were in Bombay on the 6th April, 1912, and called at the shop of Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsetji Khan jewellers. The first accused was introduced as the Nawab of Bela, the second accused as his private secretary, and the third as the assistant secretary. They examined certain jewellery and selected articles worth about Rs. 23,000 which they were allowed to take on approval. Complainant Framroze Sorabjee Khan was then informed by the accused that there was a wedding in the family of the first accused, for which jewellery of large value was required and he was asked to follow the accused to Surat with more jewellery.

The same night the complainant left for Surat with jewellery worth Rs. 2 lakhs. He seemed to have travelled by the same train as the accused and met them the following morning at the Surat station. From there the complainant was conveyed to a palace in a carriage and pair. He was shown over the palace and impressed with many stories about the ancestors of the first accused. He was also told that this accused had an annual income of Rs 80,000. Influenced by what he was shown and told at Surat the complainant was induced to give the first accused further jewellery worth Rs. 38,000. One receipt was then drawn up for the jewellery given in Bombay and at Surat; the total amount of which came to Rs. 61,000, and the complainant was induced to accept two cheques for the same. He returned to Bombay with the cheques and on receiving certain information went again to Surat and made efforts to get back the jewellery. He succeeded in getting back all the jewellery, that was given in Bombay and a large portion of what was given at Surat. He returned the cheques to the accused. The balance of the jewelley worth Rs. 8,925 delivered at Surat was not paid for nor returned, and this formed the subject matter of the present charge against the accused. The real issue in the case the Magistrate continued, therefore was whether the first accused had the means or an honest intention to pay for the jewellery or was practising a fraud upon the complainant in which the second and the third accused abetted him.

From the evidence of the clerk of the Poona Collectorate, the first accused got monthy Rs. 83-5-0 as compassionate allowance from Government. The clerk from the Prothonotary's office of the Bombay High Court proved that there were several decrees outstanding against the first accused since 1894 aggregating to about Rs. 19,000 and the same had not yet been satisfied. Hence it could hardly be gainsaid that the first accused was in pecuniary difficulties at the time of the alleged purchase of jewellery. There was no evidence to show what his actual means then were nor was it contended for the defence that he had means of his own to pay for the jewellery. Certain exhibits filed in the previous cases against the accused and the evidence of Mahamada Nissa Begum taken on commission at Baroda in those cases had been put in by the defence. It appeared that Mahamada Nissa Begum expected about that time to be put in charge of her estate which during her minority was managed by the Political Agent at Surat. The first accused had been promised pecuniary assistance by the Begum, who was his daughter-in-law. It seemed to his Worship that if these facts had been disclosed to the complainant and he was not assured that the cheques given by the first accused were as good as cash he would not have parted with the jewellery as he did in the blief created in him by the conduct of the three accused that the first accused was a man of means. His Worship was therefore of opinion that there was a prima facie case against the accused which ought to be inquired into by a court of competent jurisdiction. The final and effective representations which induced the complainant to deliver the jewellery which formed the subject matter of the present charge were made at Surat; the jewellery delivered at Surat; and the cheques passed at Surat. He must therefore, the Magistrate continued, grant the application made by Superintendent Sullivan and order the case to be sent for trial to the District Magistrate or such other Magistrate as he might appoint at Surat. The first and third accused to continue on the bail furnished in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate and to appear befor the District Magistrate of Surat on the 4th June. The second accused to be sent to Surat through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as he was not able to furnish surety to be present at Surat on the 4th June.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira gave his decision in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged A. DeLima and John Pereira, Native Christians, with cheating J. Pereria and S. F. Cruzto in respect of Rs. 60. It was alleged that on the 27th March and on the days following the accused and one Ward induced the complainants to part with Rs. 60 in parts on the pretence of getting them employed as sub-inspectors in the P. W. D. Eventually they told them on the 29th March that their services had been engaged from the 1st April and showed them the sections in which they had to work. Believing that they had been really engaged the two complainants took up their work of inspecting roads and kept diaries. But as there were no labourers and no muccadums whose work they could supervise they became suspicious and complained to the police. The two accused were arrested but there was no trace of Ward. The first accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment; the second accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged two Mahommedans named Sheik Abu and Moosa Hira with being found in possession of small quantities of cocaine without a licence. The accused were arrested on Monday night at Kumbarwada, and the cocaine packets were taken from them.

His Worship sentenced the accused to fines of Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 respectively.

THEFT OF POSTAL PARCEL.

Hazarimal Ruttonchand, a servant in the employ of Bhimji Ricabdass and Co., commission agents, who have their business in Champa Gully, Vithalwady, has reported the theft of a parcel containing three hundred sovereigns, from the Kalkadevi Post Office, where he had taken it to be despatched to some up-country place. At about 2-30 p. m. on Monday, the complainant, with another servant named Nemchand Kesraj, was given four sealed parcels by one of the partners of the firm, and was instructed to despatch them by post up-country. They went to the Kalkadevi Post office, and after having the parcels addressed in English, and the acknowledgement form made out by the English writer, they placed the parcels on the counter, near the place where the insured parcels clerk sits. The complainant put one of the parcels on the scale, and placed the other three on the counter, between the postal clerk and himself. As the clerk was busy at the time, he asked the complainant to wait a while. Afterwards he took the parcel from the scale, and, on looking for the other three, found that one had disappeared. The missing parcel contained three hundred sovereigns. There were other people present on the occasion.

Enquiries are being made by the Police

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Lieut-Colonel R.J.W. Mawhinny, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command the Station Hospital Nasirabad.

Lieut-Colonel S.M. Edwardes, D.S.O., 102nd Grenadiers, assumed officiating command of Poona Brigade on 19th May.

REGIMENTAL.

27th Light Cavalry. Lieut. T.S. Jobson to be officiating Adjutant.

27th Light Cavalry. Lieut. W. LeC. Brodrick to be officiating Quarter Master.

116th Mahrattas. Lieut, R. C. Eberhardie to be officiating Adjutant.

33rd Light Cavalry. Lieut. C.M. Fulton to be officiating Quarter Master.

67th Punjabis.—Major A.V. Alexander, Double Company Commander 74th Punjabis to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel H.W. Johnston appointed Commandant.

108th Infantry.—Major M. T. Elderton, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command in an existing vacancy. Dated 9th April 1913. (To officiate as Commandant from the same date).

109th Infantry.—Captain F. C. Bannatyne, Double Company Commander pro tem, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major H. C. Wooldridge seconded.

Captain C. A. J. Smith, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major P. C. Searle transferred to the 101st Grenadiers.

Captain A. Mackrell, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander pro tem, remaining seconded, and Captain C. P. Paige, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain C. A. J. Smith promoted.

116th Mahrattas.—Major A. F. Stewart, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Commadd, pro tem vice Lieut-Colonel A. W. Andrew transferred to the 114th Mahrattas.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Blackwell, R.A.M.C., 6 months, in and ex India.

Lieut. E. C. Dorman, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, one year ex India.

Lieut. T. Moss, 30th Punjabis, 3 months, in India.

Major R. J. T. Savi, 90th Punjabis, 3 months, in India.

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th May, 1913, on 1827 66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week.....	248000	310000	7000	565000
Or per mile of Ry ...	136	169	4	309
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	0 112000	1665000	33000	2818000
Total for 6 weeks ...	136800	1975000	40000	3383000
Compariron, Total for cor. week of previous year.	0 272814	420391	7700	680905
Per mile of Ry do...	139	230	4	373
Total to cor. date do...	134806 0	2321546	42996	2712601

Decrease for the week.....Rs.1,15,905
Do. to date 3,29,601

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IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN HORSES.

IMPORTANT SCHEME FOR SPECIAL RACES.

It is manifest from the performances of several good country-breds on the Indian Turf that horses of the highest class can be bred in India, and those who have the welfare of the country at heart consider that the time has now come when a great improvement might be effected in the standard of the country-bred horse produced.

It is rather a reflection on the methods employed that efforts have been so long delayed in encouraging the racing of Indian country-bred horses. If a tithe of the money lavished on English, Australian and Arab horses had been devoted to the home product, India would by now have a much larger number of stallions and mares capable of producing suitable breeding stock and also animals of a class fit for racing, chargers polo ponies, etc.

A considerable amount of money is yearly expended on the importation of horses into India, a great portion of which might be spent in the country. These opinions have been expressed for many years but without any action being taken to give them practical effect until General Pilcher interested himself in the matter and consulted the officers concerned in breeding and also many Indian Chiefs and gentlemen.

The result of his inquiries has resulted in the formation of the following committee :—

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. H. Mc Mahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Major-General R. C. Broome, C.I.E.; Major-General H. H. Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Regent of Jodhpur; H. H. Col. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan of Bhopal; H. H. The Kour Sahib of Patiala; Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C.B.; with Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Peacocke, A.R.D., as Hony. Secretary.

The object of the committee is to put country-bred racing on a satisfactory basis, and in order to do this it is necessary to formulate a policy which will ensure continuity of effort. This can only be done by collecting sufficient money, either by donations or by yearly subscriptions, which will allow a certain sum to be devoted yearly for country-bred races at convenient centres, and to be guaranteed for a period of at least 5 years. The races will be framed so as to encourage the breeding of horses possessing strength and stamina. When breeders find that substantial prizes can be won and that a considerable bonus for breeders is one of the conditions in each race more care will be exercised in the breeding and rearing of country-bred young stock, with consequent improvement in the animals produced.

At present, it is true, the conditions of many races allow of country-breds competing with English and Australian horses at weight for class. But the few capable of doing so serve only to proclaim the poverty of the land and illustrates the necessity for the committee's action. Experience in all countries has proved that racing is the only method of selection which can be relied on to test the worth of animals suitable for producing the lighter breeds of horses. This is so well-known to those who have experience in the breeding of horses in the United Kingdom that it only appears necessary to call the fact to mind that no good steeplechaser, hunter, charger, or polo pony of any pretensions to high class has ever been produced that was not got by a race-horse or by a sire begotten by one.

Germany, with that thoroughness which characterises all her preparations for war, embarked many years ago on a comprehensive scheme of horsebreeding, and the results which are apparent to-day show the success which she has attained. The key-note of her policy for the improvement in the breeding of horses has been "selection by performances." The following extract from "horse-breeding in theory and practice" by Burchard von Oettingen, Director of the Royal Stud of Trakehnen, exemplifies this :—

"We must not forget that from chipping come chips, and that, of course, every kind of breeding must produce a certain percentage of faulty individuals. Training and racing, moreover, show up many little faults in form which would not have been noticed when merely looking at a horse as, for example, at shows.

"Our doctrine as to the conformation of a horse will always have its limits, and will often change in the future according to the experiences which we gather from the race-course and from the other uses in which the horses are put. Races and other tests of performances will in themselves destroy what is useless.

"The better has not been proclaimed as such by the vacillating opinions of judges, but acquired for itself the right to be judged as such by beating competitors. The history of thoroughbred breeding teaches that even without such police rules as Biedenweg's instructions are, faults are finally eradicated automatically. The best example of an effective elimination of faults by racing is perhaps the walk of the thoroughbred. I know of no breed which produces so many horses which walk so correctly as the English thoroughbred. Where is the half-bred stallion in Germany which, without freshness, walks as correctly and beautifully as Ard Patrick, who, besides, won the Epsom Derby, and beat the four-year old Rock Sand and Sceptre? The eradication of horses with irregular walk is not done in England, in the breeding of half-breds, or as they do when buying horses for military mounts, by picking out the regular walkers for the stud or military service, but by training and the struggle on the racecourse." Military Commissioners can be as strict as they like in refusing to buy irregular walkers, but they will never be able to judge as keenly and as correctly as the winning post. Anybody can prove this statement if he will only examine the same horses two years later at the troup after manœuvres. He will find that there are more irregular walkers than in the racing stables. The regular walk of horses that have not worked, but are well led in, disappears very often with working, as butter melts in the sun."

France adopts a policy similar to Germany.

"The French Jockey Club, with the idea of improving the class of horses in the Army, have decided to institute twenty-six special races, to be entitled Prix de Cavalerie, the endowments of which will amount to £4,800. The winner of each event will be offered to the Army Remount Department. Twelve of the races will be for two-year-olds and fourteen for three-year-olds and upwards, and one of them is to be included in the programme of the last day of the autumn meeting of Longchamps. It is to be known as the Prix Montburn (for two-year-olds) and another (the Prix Lasalle, for three-year-olds and upwards) will be run for at Chantilly on the first day of the autumn meeting. The rest of the races will be distributed among the flat race meetings near Paris and in the Provinces. The Prix de Cadran is to be increased in worth to £4,000 and the value of other races will also be raised."

The foregoing gives a rough idea as to the situation in India and the methods adopted in other countries to improve the breed of horses. The Committee of the Produce Stakes-fund hopes to be fortunate enough to enlist the sympathy and support of the Imperial and Local Governments, the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs, Indian Chiefs and others and to be able to raise sufficient funds to form three classic races on the lines of the Derby, 2,000 guineas and St. Leger and if money is available to cater for all such classes of horses, whose breeding are deemed worthy of encouragement.—"The Statesman."

THE DAY OF THE OLD MAN.

SIR GEO. BIRDWOOD ON VIGOUR AT 80.

Sir George Birdwood, who will be eighty-one this year, has been discussing the saying of Lord Alverstone that our judges are at their best from sixty-five to eighty.

"I cannot," he said, "understand why people imagine that this is the day of the young man. Now more then ever it is the day of the old man with vitality! Of course, Lord Alverstone is perfectly right when he says that a judge is at his best from the age of sixty-five to eighty. The idea of forcing any able man doing great service to the State to retire before he is proved absolutely unfit for his work is to me monstrous. An able man's brain goes on developing right up to ninety and over—only his body decays. The older a man is, so long as he is quite fit, the better he is intellectually the broader his vision, the saner and wiser his outlook, and the more mature his opinions.

How deeply I appreciate Lord Alverstone's sane remarks and also Mr. Justice Phillimore's pregnant saying that the work he does now is so hard that if he was a younger man he could not do it. Of course, he couldn't. No young man could do his work, for his old age gives him the power he needs. Though weak in the body, my brain is as clear as ever it was, and on certain things I can concentrate and think better to-day, when I am eighty-one, than I could when I was thirty, surrounded by distractions to intellectual development.

"I stand by the old men as the best for all the great and responsible posts—the best to keep in those positions as long as it is possible. The old man of vitality is the youngest man in the world, for he has done with the illusions of youth—but he has not done with life—and to the end it remains full of savour."

In the following list are given the names of a few of the old men of vitality with us to-day :—

Bishop of Bristol (Rt. Rev. G. F. Browne)	78
Bishop of Hereford (Rt. Rev. John Percival).....	77
Bishop of Durham (Rt. Rev. Handley Moule)	70
Bishop of Chichester (Rt. Rev. C. J. Ridgeway)	69
Lord Wemyss.....	94
Lord Strathcona	93
Lord Halsbury.....	87
Lord Roberts	81
Lord Morley.....	74
Thomas Hardy	72
Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace ...	90
Sir Hiram Maxim.....	73

HOW A JUDGE ESCAPED.

PRISONER RECALLS INCIDENT AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Amusement was caused in the Court of Criminal Appeal over an incident that occurred at Exeter railway station about two years ago. The prisoner in question, William Donald Hardy, had successfully appealed against a sentence of five years' penal servitude passed on him at Deal for larceny, and the Court had reduced it to one of four years on account of his age.

When he was being removed to the cells, the prisoner standing on his toes and pointing at Mr. Justice Ridley, said: "I didn't mention this before, because I thought it might prejudice the case, your Lordship, but I was at Exeter railway station about two years ago, when I saw you with another gentleman. I knew you because I had appeared before you (laughter.) I saw a man about to throw a large piece of coal at your Lordship, and there was no doubt that I prevented him from doing that.

Mr. Justice Ridley: I am much obliged to you, I have expressed my obligation to you. (Loud laughter.)

The prisoner—was then removed.

It was at Hull that a piece of coal was thrown at Mr. Justice Ridley, hitting him in the shoulder.

At Exeter railway station there was a scene when Mr. Harold St. Maur (who had been elected as Liberal Member for Exeter and unseated on petition, heard by Mr. Justice Ridley and other Judges) attempted to speak from a corridor carriage window.

Mr. Justice Ridley was on the same train, and protested.

There is no record of any attempt to throw coal on that occasion.

A MALDAH TRAGEDY.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF A BENGALI GIRL.

The following story of an atrocious murder and attempted suicide is reported by a Maldah correspondent :—An eye-witness to the incident is said to be Tulsi, the ten-year old daughter of the Bengali station-master of Kariali station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the Maldah district. The victim of the outrage was Surabala, elder sister of Tulsi, aged 12.

Tulsi's statement is to the effect that she was scouring some utensils in the burrow-pit not far from the railway station when Shefait Hossein, a Mahomedan pointsman at Kariali, came up to the pit in an excited state and asked Surabala to lend him one of the utensils. The strange behaviour of the pointsman frightened Surabala, who cried out in alarm on which Shefait Hossein, Tulsi states, took out a dagger and stabbed Surabala several times with it. Tulsi raised an alarm on which the assassin hit her on the head with the handle of the weapon, dazing her. The man next walked back a few steps and continued to stat himself in various parts of the body until he fell down senseless. Meanwhile the cry of the younger girl brought a number of passers by to the spot who ran to the station and informed the stationmaster of what had happened. The Police arrived and removed Surabala and Shefait Hossein to the local hospital, where the girl died shortly after admission. Shefait's condition is stated to be improving.

Isaac Watts, a solicitor's clerk, was committed to prison for six weeks in the Divorce Court in mail week for acting in a case without being a qualified person under the Solicitors Act.

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THE
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Wednesday, 28th May, 1913.

MARRIAGE, VERSUS A CAREER.

It seems to be the business of the Eternal Feminine to provide the world with undecipherable enigmas, and between the day of the Sphinx, and that of the clamorous Feminist, mankind has been given many a hard nut to crack. The latest question by which we are confronted is an up-to-date adaptation of a catch-phrase which was bandied to and fro, in jest and in earnest, some few decades ago. "What shall we do with our boys?" was the popular query, a query which demanded earnest consideration as the professions became more and more crowded. Few questions were asked about the girls, a girl's obvious career being that of marriage, or of graceful and useful old-maiden-hood, in the event of her failing to secure a matrimonial situation. The answer to the old question has probably gone far towards providing the material from which the new problem has been made. Great Britain eagerly absorbed the large number of young men for whose energies there was no outlet in overpopulous England, and the supply of 'eligibles' always inferior to the demand, grew distressingly small. In addition to this decrease in the number of possible husbands, the heightened cost of living gradually made men more chary of undertaking the expense and the responsibilities of providing for the needs of a wife and family, so that even those who were apparently available as husbands, no longer cared to rush into matrimony in their early twenties, and upon an income of but a few hundreds a year. Hence, by degrees, the new question has gradually arisen, until it is now voiced by all classes, "What shall we do with our girls?" They often cannot, or will not, marry; so how shall we provide them with occupation, which is not only a necessity for happy and healthful existence, but also frequently a matter of compulsion from an economic standpoint? With the "cannot" aspect of the affair it would be difficult to deal, marriage still goes by favour, even in this prosaic age, and one would have to be very ingenious to discover an effectual scheme for the spinster who is willing to accept any 'parti', but, in old fashioned parlance, has "had no offers."

Such damsels there have always been, and will always be, until the end of time but the "will not" type of young woman is quite a novelty; and an unpleasing novelty from the parental point of view. Little did Mary Wollstonecraft, and all the 'Rights of Women' pioneers, imagine what a snowball they were starting on its career. With ever-increasing size and velocity it has rolled on since that first and difficult push set it on its way. Now that old maids have ceased to exist, and bachelor-women have arisen in their place, we realize how quickly and how far the movement has travelled, and how utterly unprepared we are to cope with its difficulties. It is now less a matter of masculine reluctance to enter the bonds of marriage, than of feminine reluctance. Higher education, unrestricted reading, and the general tone of the teaching of the day, have roused the critical spirit with a vengeance, and unless women marry very young, "before they get rightly lookin' through," they become more enamoured of independence, less and less disposed to accept unquestioningly even the likeliest suitor. If our daughters, then, have become so very dubious about the advantages of the wedded state, what are we to do with them? Shall we, in the hope that they will remain untouched by the tendency of the time, bring them up in the old-fashioned way, with an educational bias in favour of domesticity? Shall we, on the other hand, face the situation boldly, and train them to a profession just as we do our sons, and so make certain that they shall at least do one thing efficiently, and be capable, if need be, of holding their own amongst other fully-qualified competitors?

Faced by these alternatives, most of us assume an undecided attitude, and adopt a policy of "laisser faire," which distinctly implies both faith in destiny and the ineradicable belief that our own children are exceptional, and hardly to be put in the category of others of their generation and of their class. The father of the family usually disposes comfortably of the matter by saying that the daughters are the mother's affair; the mother can never quite rid her mind of the conviction that a professional education would be a waste of time and money, since her girls are certain, sooner or later, to marry happily and suitably. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the almost universal parental attitude, and, as a result of this undecided policy, a significant change in family life has taken place, bringing about a state of affairs which has been very fully discussed both in the literature and in the drama of the day. Rebellious daughters have in fact become a commonplace, and domestic conflicts are daily reproduced for our benefit, startling us with a fidelity which we cannot fail to recognise, either as a result of our own experience, or from that of our friends. Blame of the parents and of the slipshod educational schemes is generally the keynote of the discussion. Whatever happens, the parents come badly out of it, and it is upon their abused heads that all the shattering home-truths fall. The tragic divergence which necessarily exists between one generation and another, is, it is true, no new theme; it is as old as drama itself, and will always provide material for discussion. The particular type of family conflict which is now under observation is, however, essentially of the day, and of the new school of feminist thought. That such discord should become a guest at their own hearths is an unpleasant possibility which the mothers and fathers of girls must face. The conviction, that they have acted for the best, will be no defence against angry young women, who reproach their parents with having neglected to provide them with an adequate mental equipment, or a training which would have made them economically independent. The only way out of the difficulty is for us to strive to be as modern as our daughters, to ascertain what is their particular bent, and to encourage and aid them to follow it. Then we shall at least be on the safe side as regards the girls, whose strong individuality demands an outlet; while a less specialized training will suffice the others, the unassertive and amenable, for whom, in spite of all that can be written and said, their mothers will always plan that immemorial career which is inaugurated to the peal of wedding-bells.

EGYPT. Lord Kitchener's report on the year's administration in Egypt is evidently a readable as well as an instructive document, and the tone seems bright and hopeful. It appears to have pleased the "Times," which, in its review, expresses the desire that the Government of India would furnish Englishmen at Home with a similar lucid record instead of the "slovenly belated hack-work, called the 'Moral and Material Progress Report,' which is usually flung by the India Office at an unheeding Parliament." This, of course, is entirely gratuitous and somewhat silly. The tendency of report-writers in India, since Lord Curzon's time, has been to curtail reports as much as possible and to reduce desk-work. Instructions in this respect have been observed too literally and many are cut so short, as to be uninteresting, if not useless. But the country dealt with by Lord Kitchener is Egypt, not India, and it is satisfactory to find that under his administration it has flourished even more healthily than was expected by those who approved the choice of a soldier to act as a civil ruler. That choice has been fully justified. As has been claimed for it, Egypt has at the head of affairs a man of world-wide reputation, whose name alone was sufficient to cause the Nationalist agitators, who so frustrated the work of his predecessors, to cry halt; and who has within a year managed completely to break up all political opposition. By the confidence he has inspired in them, Lord Kitchener has weaned the thoughts of the nation from the contemplation of affairs outside their country and he has, by the setting into operation of a series of schemes for the improvement of their social and economic conditions, contributed in a great measure to the general improved state of the country. Vast irrigation works are in course of execution, and are being considered. The Assuan Dam has been raised, so as to provide extra water for about a million acres additional land in Lower Egypt; the transformation of Upper Egypt from basin to perennial irrigation is now complete, and four hundred thousand acres can be thus placed under annual cultivation or gigantic drainage works are in progress in Lower Egypt to relieve the Delta—the cotton-field of Egypt—from its water-logged condition, and, incidentally to reclaim a very considerable area from the lakes; and several devices for a more efficient and economical distribution of the water-supply are being experimented with. Moreover, which the State and individual welfare entirely depends, every effort is being made to maintain its quality and increase the yield per acre. The Department of Agriculture, which was created about three years ago, is about to be transformed into a Ministry; agricultural legislation has been introduced to compel the fellaheen to pay attention to the advice on the best mode of cultivation, which has been given them, and pure cotton-seed is being distributed by the State, and this year another bumper crop is anticipated, though, as the report says, and as was pointed out the other day, progress among the Egyptian cultivators is as slow as amongst those of India. Railways are being extended in the Delta; roads are under construction, and a special Department of Roads has been created further to study the question. Hitherto undeveloped and closed districts are thus being tapped, and in a short time the most distant centres will be linked up with all the markets.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTRY-BRED HORSES. While in Bombay a scheme has been under consideration for extending the ownership of imported race-horses, by encouraging the owner of small means, we find that up-country a most elaborate scheme has been prepared for the encouragement and improvement of Indian-bred horses. This is on a more ambitious scale than anything of the kind, which has hitherto been attempted by means of horse-racing in India, and it is announced at some length in the *Statesman*. The promoters advance an argument, which it is true, has been heard before, but on this occasion it is entitled to greater attention, as some practical effort is being made to demonstrate its truth. They say that the performances of some country-bred horses show that it is possible to breed animals of the highest class in this country, and that had a considerable portion of all the money, which has been spent on imported animals, been devoted to the improvement of the Indian product, India would now have a large quantity of breeding stock for the production of animals suitable not only for racing, but for use as cavalry chargers, for polo ponies and for other purposes. The Committee, which has now been formed to put these ideas into practice consists of Sir A. H. Mahon, General R. C. Broome, Sir Pratab Singh, Col. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan of Bhopal, the Kour Sahib of Patiala, General Pilcher, and Col. T. C. Peacock as hon. secretary. This is certainly an influential body, as it needs must be if it is to carry through its ambitious programme and enlist the sympathies of the Imperial and local Governments, the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs and others. Briefly, the promoters are anxious to get together a Produce Stakes Fund, which will be sufficient to provide the Indian Turf with three new classic races on the lines of the Derby, the Two Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger, for which country-bred horses only will be eligible. The necessity that India should be independent of sources of external supply for her military horses has often been argued, and for this reason only the scheme is an important one, deserving of the fullest consideration.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION. Like other journals, we published from time to time news of the progress of Mr. Dudley Myers through India on his tour for the reorganisation of the European Defence Association, and since then we have had occasional telegrams describing the organisation of branches in one centre or another. However, a report which the Association issued a few days ago, gives for the first time a summarised version of the outcome of the ambitious attempt to enlarge its sphere, which the Association undertook apparently with a good deal of success. Six main branches, in addition to the headquarters in Calcutta, have been organised, viz., Bombay with a membership of 128; Madras, (113); Karachi, (63); Lahore, (117); Cawnpore, (154); and Mozufferpore, (112). These branches are now all fully constituted and capable of looking after their own affairs. Therefore the Association is now turning its attention to the tea and mining districts. Arrangements have been made for active canvassing in Bengal and Assam, and it is hoped that branches will soon be established at Silchar, Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, and Dibrugarh. Attention is also being turned to the colliery districts of Bengal and Bihar and to the Kolar gold-fields. Later on, when the new capital has further developed itself, there will be a separate branch including the non-official inhabitants of Delhi. For the time being, Delhi is included in the Lahore branch, which embraces the very wide area of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. There is thus evidence of an abundant and wide activity, amongst the members of this Association, which next year it is now officially announced, will adopt the title of the European Association, as being less suggestive of an aggressive aim.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Poona" arrived in London on the morning of the 26th instant.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Bayley will visit Simla, as the guests of the Viceroy next month.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel J.-Lloyd T. Jones, M.B., I.M.S., to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, vice Mr. [illegible]

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

There are a number of people in Bombay who resent the swelling pride of the typical Ditcher when he speaks of the glorious maidan of Calcutta, but if they could spend a week here at this time of the year, I think they would be just a little more tolerant of our exultation over the possession of an amenity, which not only makes Calcutta singular among the largest towns of the world, but also gives her an attraction during the most trying months of the Indian year; and this is more than the salubrity and frivolity of all the hill Capuas in all India. This is not, I hasten to assure you, the fond notion of a doting autochthon, but the measured opinion of an intelligent and critical traveller from England, whom I have just been entertaining prior to his return to the old Country, after making the grand tour of India from November to May. He got here on Wednesday last in time to catch the "City" boat which left this morning, and when I met him at the Howrah Station he said he was sorry he had not remained another day at Simla, as Calcutta looked so forbidding. I could not say him nay, for I felt there was little to offer in the way of entertainment in a capital deserted by the Court, and sweltering in a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade. When I bade him good-bye this morning at the Outram Ghat, he thanked me effusively for three of the "jolliest days" he had spent since he left England. This remarkable *volte face* was all due to what he had seen and felt on the maidan in that short time. It is right to tell you that my friend is an enthusiastic sportsman and believer in the doctrine of *mens sana in corpore sano*, and the aspect of the maidan after office hours filled his soul, as he himself put it, with a fierce joy. No wonder. That great expanse of lovely green turf, made soft and springy by the recent grateful rain, was absolutely crowded with youths, European and Indian, playing the most strenous soccer it was possible to conceive. Go where he would, this side of the Fort or that he saw teams engaged in generous strife, with crowds looking on and cheering them lustily to fresh endeavour.

Wednesday, as it happened, was the occasion of the first meeting in the Calcutta Football League of the two Highland regiments stationed in Calcutta. The whole town turned out to see it. It reminded my friend of a Cup Final at the Crystal Palace but with all the dross of professional partisanship eliminated. By far the majority of the crowd were Bengalees, of the class generically designated, "Badrlog," from which the merchants get their clerks, and the Government their subordinate staff. There are no keener critics of Soccer in the whole world, or more discriminating applauders of really good play. Even when an Indian team is pitted against an European aside, their partiality is not proof against transcendent excellence. On Wednesday the Argylles, who played the Black Watch, were new comers having arrived at Dum Dum in the October reliefs; their opponents were old favourites, having last year swept all before them in the League; but the strangers had no reason to complain of their reception; on the contrary as soon as the crowd discovered that their science was superior, it was off with the old love and on with the new. The Argylles won on the post after one of the finest exhibitions of football seen in Calcutta, for five years at least. The Bengalees gave them a perfect ovation; it was as stirring as if the celebrated Mohan Bagan had won a triumph over the Calcutta F. C. The reason? simply because their form was so superior to anything obtaining in Calcutta, before their advent. The Bengalee sportsman knows, none better that there is not much chance of an appreciable improvement in one's standard of play, unless it is tested by a higher quality, that test is now available in the Dum Dum team, and he does not despair that his own champions, by constant association with the new men, who represent the highest standard of British military football, will once again become first-class and have more than an outside chance of reaching the Final of the Shield Tournament.

But I have with fatal discursiveness wandered from my theme, which was the Ditcher's legitimate pride in the maidan. I have a very good excuse. Soccer is as much the game par excellence of Calcutta, the "national" game—or as an enthusiastic babu once quaintly put it, the "mother-tongue" game—as cricket is of Bombay. Our splendid maidan admits of it being played with comfort to a maximum of players and a maximum of spectators. It is a commonplace of the football season to have a dozen or more of capital competitions taking place of a Saturday evening on different parts of the common and all attended by eager and large crowds. What this means to the health and good condition of the middle classes I can safely leave it to you to say; I feel confident that you will subscribe to the view of my traveller, that our maidan acts not only as a magnificent physical lung, but also as a spiritual safety valve of incalculable value, and should therefore be preserved intact with the most jealous care.

Before leaving this subject, I may as well let you into a secret which should have the effect of absolving the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the charges of narrow-mindedness and selfishness, so freely brought against them by certain critics, who are prone to believe that Commercial Calcutta is like the Prophet Habakkuk according to Voltaire. I refer to the opposition of the Chamber to the project of an international exhibition in 1916. The scheme as placed before the press by Messrs. Hart and Knight, the promoters, looked plausible enough, providing a proper site could be secured. The south east corner of the maidan, which is known as the Ellenborough Course, suggested itself as being handy to the docks where the exhibits would be unloaded so as not to interfere with the regular import trade of the jetties. This portion of the maidan is least used by the general public, and it was thought that the obvious objections to an exhibition at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument would not apply to the nautical quarter of Hastings. That was the argument used by the promoters to Lord Carmichael whom they interviewed at Darjeeling. His Excellency would not commit himself to anything; he declined to consider the question at all, until the promoters could convince him that they had the hearty support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Municipal Corporation. The Chamber took the lead in the opposition with an uncompromising "non possumus," and the others without hesitation said ditto to Mr. Burke. The attitude of the Chamber, which has completely wrecked the project, requires a little explanation. I think I told you in a previous letter that the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta are afraid that the heavy imports which an exhibition would

Trust whose inability to deal with its present work is becoming daily more pathetic. This undoubtedly influenced the Chamber to reject the idea of a world-show, one object of which was to advertise the economic possibilities of Bengal; but it was not the only nor the most potent influence at work. I was talking to an important member of the Committee the other day, and he assured me that the project was opposed, chiefly because the maidan was the only site with which the promoters would be satisfied. That grant was impossible, because the people of Calcutta would not tolerate large building operations on any part of the maidan for so extended a period. The commonsense of this view becomes plainer the more it is studied. The international exhibition contemplated by Mr. Hart, who is the projector most concerned, is on a gegantic scale, entailing nearly as much spade work and preliminary confusion as the last Delhi Durbar. As all this will take place within the area of the maidan it will mean the practical closure of the greater portion of that public recreation ground for two years. This would never do; it would lead to riots and other conflagrations to make Calcutta the laughing stock of the civilised world. The action of the Chamber was therefore a wise one for which the public has great reason to be thankful. There is still a forlorn hope that the Chamber will give a reluctant consent to the exhibition being held on the Port Trust estate at Garden Reach; but it is very forlorn, so forlorn indeed that Mr. Knight has returned to England bitterly scornful of Calcutta's lack of up-to-date-ness and enterprise. I am afraid he does not realise all that the maidan means to Calcutta. "It may be nothing to the world; it is all the world to us."

The public loss of confidence in the Port Trust as at present controlled and administered is increasing daily, and with good reason. Instead of mere congestion at the jetties, which a couple of months ago provoked such bitter complaints from the Import Trades, there is now chaos, and merchants are asking in despair when will there be any substantial and permanent relief. What makes the disabilities the harder to bear is the cynical way in which the public money is spent in giving higher salaries to men whose efficiency is not their strong point. The Port Trust budget estimates were published during the week, and critics are amazed to find how much the public has to pay for a whistle which is hardly worth the blowing. A synopsis will interest you.

	1913-14. Rs.	1912-13. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Income	1,18,92,410	1,12,64,093	6,28,317
Expenditure	1,45,58,922	1,36,12,870	9,16,052
			Decrease.
Surplus	1,33,488	4,21,193	2,87,705

The cost of "Control", that is to say salaries etc, is to rise in the new year from Rs. 9,26,972 to Rs. 9,58,976. Yet goods that should be landed at the jetties in a given time are delayed for weeks in the holds of ships which have eventually to discharge in the docks to the cruel expense of shippers. The public exasperation is becoming so acute that it looks as if there will be a demand for an enquiry which the Government will not be able to resist. The present system is illogical; and until we have a Trust on the lines of that of Bombay, I am afraid there will be no real reform. In the present conditions the vice Chairman is an autocrat, the Chairman (a Government official) and the other Commissioners forming merely an approving body only. If the Vice is a faddist or an inefficient blunderer, then the deluge. I will not qualify the present holder of the office, but in Clive Street they are not so considerate.

This is the dullest time of the year for the Jute Trade. The old crop is about exhausted, and the new crop has not begun to come in. When the manufacturing trade is as good as it is this year, there is a mild speculation as to whether the stocks they hold will carry, the mills over to August, when the new crop is marketed. Whatever anxiety there may be in Dundee, and I believe there is a solid amount of anxiety that the mills will exhaust their stocks before they can complete their orders, there is little fear of such a contingency in Calcutta, for all the local mills bought well forward last year before the price become prohibitive. Many bought to sell again in the old sweet way of speculation, but the lively demand for bags made it worth the while of every mill to consume all it had procured. Last week a new mill of 516 looms was opened near Hooghly on the right bank of the river. There was the usual junket appertaining to such occasions, and the Honble Mr. N. McLeod, one of the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the Bengal Council, made a speech in which he claimed that the jute mills were a great "Swadeshi" industry. The Bengalee Press fastened on this ship-shod remark in an amusing fashion. Taking Mr. McLeod at his word, accepting him as an apostle of Swadesh, they called upon him to get his Chamber to protest against the iniquitous cotton excise duties. The grim Highlander was sorry he spoke; he takes no interest in the cotton mill industry which has never been able to obtain a footing in Calcutta. One of the few companies there were in existence is to be wound up on Monday. Cotton imports from Lancashire we have on a very large scale, and as most of the importers are English firms, to ask the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to protest against the cotton excise would be a bit of sardonic humour. It is passing strange that the Parsees settled in Calcutta, never realised the possibilities of jute in the early days when they were trying so hard to found a cotton mill industry on the banks of the Hooghly. This want of provision is not like them. There is not a single Ind an owned jute mill in Calcutta, unless an exception can be made in favour of the Balliaghatta Mill run by Jas. Luke and Sons, for which the Maharajah of Dharbhangah found the money. There are no Bengalee jute mill managers, and from what I can see there are never likely to be; the Bengalee prefers politics and money lending at usurious rates of interest on the mortgage of landed property. The idea is to become a Zemindar under the Permanent Settlement.

The Bengalee papers of all sorts and conditions are working themselves into a fine frenzy over what is known as the Barisal Gang Case. About forty "badrlog" have been arrested for waging war on the King, treasonable conspiracy, etc. At first there was consternation in College Square, but this soon gave place to truculence of an impertinent type. The politicians want all the accused to be released "ekdum" or there will be ructions. Lord Hardinge is reminded that he gained the love of the people of Bengal by ordering a "nolle prosequi" in the Khulna Gang Case. Is he, they ask, going to let the Bengal Police undo all the good then done by starting another tyranny to save their face in lawlessness they cannot control. As for Lord Charmichael, he is threatened with the loss of all his popularity if he lets the case go forward. To the ordinary European it is all very bewildering. Why this fuss before the trial has begun? What reason is there for supposing that the accused will not get a fair hearing, and if the evidence is as weak as we are told it is, that they will not be treated with the same consideration and leniency as the accused in the Khulna Case? Methinks

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

NO PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE.

ALLIES' DIFFERENCES GROW LARGER.

BULGARS FIRE ON GREEK NAVAL SQUADRON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26.

Assurances, explanations and contradictions are so frequent from the different missions of the belligerents now in London that the situation is becoming hopelessly wearying and perplexing. Even the highest quarters are confused by the conflicting declarations of one side and another. While it is clear that no progress is being made, nobody understands who is actually responsible for the delays and intrigues of various kinds, which are obscuring the issues.

The Ambassadors met to-day, and adjourned after a conference lasting for two and a half hours. They meet again on Friday.

It is understood that there was a general wish that the draft of the peace terms should be signed quickly, and without modification.

The Greek and Servian delegates also met and decided to ask Sir Edward Grey to summon a general conference immediately.

ALLIES' ANTAGONISM GROWS.

PARIS, May 27.

M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in a speech in the Senate yesterday, said that the difficulties in connection with the preliminary conditions of peace in the Balkans had been narrowed down to the objections of Greece to a delimitation of the southern frontier of Albania, which would put Greece and Italy in opposition. M. Pichon said there were serious difficulties between the Allies, whose antagonism was becoming accentuated. He hoped this painful spectacle would cease.

"We will interpose if necessary to play the part of arbiter," he added.

M. Pichon concluded by declaring that France would not allow questions of Asiatic Turkey to be settled without her.

SOFIA, May 27.

The semi-official *Mir* says that Servia's demand for a revision of the Treaty of Alliance is equivalent to a demand for the abrogation of the Treaty.

There is good reason to believe that Russia, supported by the Powers, will do her utmost to prevent an armed conflict among the Allies.

GRÆCO-BULGAR FIGHTING.

SALONIKA, May 26.

The Bulgarians fired on the Greek squadron cruising off Kavalla. The Greeks were out of range. They did not reply.

ATHENS, May 27.

It is officially stated that the Greek losses in the recent fighting between the Bulgarians and the Greeks at Panghion, were 59 killed and 137 wounded.

BELGRADE, May 27.

The Greek Minister has requested the Servian Government to protest in Sofia, in connection with the Graeco-Bulgarian incident at Nigrita.

The Servian Minister in Sofia has communicated to M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, the demand of Servia for the revision of the Bulgaro-Servian treaty.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns that Turkey recently approached the Foreign Office with a request for the loan of the services of several British officials to assist in the execution of reforms in Asia Minor. The choice of men was left entirely to Britain, which acceded to the request. No officials have so far been mentioned or selected.

POLO IN AMERICA.

BRITISH TEAM AGAIN WINS HANDSOMELY.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The English polo team, composed of Captain Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and and Lockett beat Piping Rock Club, who played Von Stade, Freake, Beadleston and Agassiz, by 11 1-2 goals to 4 1-2.

The score at the end of the fourth period was 4 goals to nil in favour of the Englishmen. At the beginning of the fifth period Beadleston was relieved by Milburn, one of the Cup defenders. The Americans then scored five goals, of which Milburn was responsible for two. Agassiz for two, and Freake for one. Von Stade in the sixth period crossed Cheape, the Americans losing half a goal therefor. The Englishmen had suffered a similar penalty in the fourth period, when Ritson fouled.

For the Englishmen, Cheape scored three goals, Edwards four, Lockett four and Ritson, one.

Experts are of opinion that the English ponies, under constant training, are being drawn very fine.

LONDON'S HEAT WAVE.

LONDON, May 26.

London is sweltering in a heat wave, the temperature being eighty in the shade. This is the warmest temperature recorded since July 15th of last year.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 26.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

NEGOTIATIONS AT DARJEELING.

DISCUSSION OF THE YUNNAN FRONTIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 27.

Great Britain has favourably received a proposal to appoint Went-sung-yao as special envoy to settle the Tibetan question. The negotiations will be carried on at Darjeeling, and not in London as originally suggested.

A manifesto has been published, ordering the observance of the Chino-Tibetan boundary in accordance with the demarcation accepted in the time of the Ching dynasty. It prohibits the stationing of Chinese troops west of Chiamdo. It concludes by hoping that everlasting peace will be secured.

It is stated that China contemplates the discussion, perhaps at Darjeeling, of the question of the Yunnan frontier.

Negotiations for the settlement of Mongolian questions are proceeding favourably.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRITISH EFFORT TO FIND FRESH TALENT.

LONDON, May 26.

With a view to discovering fresh talent, the British Olympic Games Committee is arranging for 250 so-called Olympic Novice Trials to take place this year and in 1914, at sports meetings throughout Britain and Ireland. The prizes will be medals, the value of which will not exceed forty shillings.

Promising novices will be afforded special training facilities.

AMATEUR GOLF.

CHAMPIONSHIP OPENS AT ST. ANDREWS.

LONDON, May 26.

The weather was fine at St. Andrews to-day for the Amateur Golf Championship matches, and a slight breeze was blowing. The course was in fair order, but there was water in all the bunkers. The entries numbered 198.

Mr. Ball, the holder of the Amateur Championship, was medically advised not to play owing to his recent accident, but he persisted in doing so. He played with his wrist and his ankle bandaged. He was defeated by Mr. Pegler by one hole.

A RUSSIAN BLUNDER.

ARREST OF JAPANESE MAJOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.

Telegrams from Sevastopol state that a Japanese major, long resident in Russia, returning from the Balkans to St. Petersburg, was arrested on a charge of espionage His rooms were searched, but without result, and the authorities apologised.

Other telegrams state that the major proved to be the Military Attaché at Berlin, who was released, but ordered to leave Sevastopol.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

FOLLOWERS PILLAGE THE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, May 26.

A telegram from Benderghez, near Astrabad, states that the followers of Salar-ed-Dowleh have pillaged the Custom House, and violated the domicile of the Belgian Customs official.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

RE-ARREST OF MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, May 26.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been re-arrested and again committed to prison for breach of the licence, under which she was set at liberty after her "hunger-strike."

CYPRUS.

DENIAL OF CESSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 26.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the report that Turkey has ceded Cyprus to Great Britain is without foundation.

GHENT EXHIBITION.

DESTRUCTION OF HINDU SECTION.

LONDON, May 26.

A fire broke out in the Ghent Exhibition yesterday. The small Hindu section was destroyed. Otherwise little damage was done.

An interesting article on Recruiting in South India from the Malayan point of view written by Mr. C. C. Malet, points out that Ceylon is now becoming infinitely more attractive to the cooly; and that with the opening of the Mannar Railway, Ceylon will have increasing difficulties in getting Tamil and other labour from India. Its strictures on Malayan recruiting are rather startling; and it would appear that no less than between nine and ten thousand kanganis are sent over by the Straits every year, the number of coolies recruited only being some 80,000—or less than one a month. The cost is equally stupendous.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

GROWING STOPPED IN TWO PROVINCES.

IMPORTATION TO CEASE FORTHWITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27.

China has officially informed the British Government that the growth of the poppy has been entirely suppressed in the provinces of Shantung, Anhui and Hunan, and has requested the cessation of the importation of Indian opium into these provinces.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has sent officials to inspect and report on the matter. The enquiry in Shantung is still incomplete.

Mr. Wilton, the Consul-General at Chinan-fu, after making an exhaustive inspection of Anhui, has confirmed the Chinese statement.

Mr. Rose, Consular officer, has thoroughly inspected Hunan.

Reuter is informed that these provinces will be closed to Indian opium forthwith. The officials all report that the suppression of poppy-growing is astonishingly thorough.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN.

LONDON, May 26.

The City of Victoria (British Columbia) Loan of £482,876 sterling has been issued at 95. It bears interest at 4½ per cent.

THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO LADY SCOTT.

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Curzon, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday, presented Lady Scott with a casket containing the two gold medals awarded to her husband. Lord Curzon presented a gold medal to the widow of Dr. Wilson and a gold watch to Lieutenant Campbell.

Lord Curzon said that no effort would be made to disturb the bodies of the heroes.

Lady Scott is lending her husband's diary to the Society.

PERSIAN LAND DISPUTE.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

TEHERAN, May 26.

It is understood that an arrangement has been reached between the Sheikh of Mohammerah and the Bakhtiaris, whereby the latter agree to cede to the Sheikh on payment of 30,000 tomans, the piece of territory in the neighbourhood of Ramormuzd, known as the 'Jerrakhi' lands.

This settlement is eminently satisfactory, as disputes concerning these lands have been a serious source of danger.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

CAPETOWN, May 27.

The Union Assembly has passed the third reading of the Immigration Bill, with an amendment permitting the wife of a monogamous marriage to enter South Africa.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

CORRESPONDENCE FOUND BY THE POLICE.

PARIS, May 26.

The police have searched the offices of the trades unions and the houses of anti-militarists, and have found correspondence with soldiers, and vouchers for money orders sent to these correspondents.

THE "BAHARISTAN."

LONDON, May 26.

On account of unfavourable news of the "Baharistan," the insurance rate for the vessel has advanced to 60 per cent.

MOMBASA RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 26.

The Mombasa Railway to Lake Magadi has been completed to the shore of the lake.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 26.

The Government has re-convoked the International Opium Conference for July 1st to come to a decision with reference to the ratification of treaties, in spite of the fact that not all the States have adhered to the Convention.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for

BERLIN FESTIVITIES

KING AND QUEEN AT THE OPERA.

PIECE COMPOSED UNDER THE KAISER'S EYE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 26.

The King and Queen to-day paid a flying visit to Neustrelitz to visit Queen Mary's aunt. They returned in the evening and attended a performance at the Opera.

Their Majesties leave for home at 5.25 p.m. to-morrow.

LONDON May 27.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, and King George and Queen Mary yesterday evening attended a performance at the Opera of "Kekrya", depicting the ancient and modern life of Corfu, which was written and composed under the direction of the Emperor.

King George has given £500 to the charities of Berlin.

THE LAHORE BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 27.

There is no new development in connection with the bomb incident, but the local Bengali *Kalibari*, which is a sort of a social club and temporary halting place of the Bengalis from outside, has become the object of close attention on the part of the police. The City Kotwal visits it almost every day and a strict watch is kept upon the movements of in-comers and out-goers.

The two Bengali youths arrested a few days ago have not yet been released.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 27.

A movement has been started in Lahore, to give effect to Lady Hardinge's proposal for a "Children's Day," on the Viceroy's birth-day, the 20th June. A committee has therefore been formed, with the Deputy Commissioner as president and the Honorable Messrs. Mahmed Shaffi and Ramsaran Das, as joint secretaries. One Indian gentleman subscribed two thousand rupees at the preliminary meeting.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 27.

The sugar manufacturers in Java have considered the complaints from India, about the weakness of the bags in which Java sugar is exported to this country, and are not sympathetic. They say that they have tried to get better bags and failed. They also say that it is curious that the only complaints received about torn and burst sugar bags come from India, from where that sugar bags are imported. They suggest the Indian sugar importers would do best to address their complaints to the people in India, who export the bags.

The Calcutta Jute Mills' Association is to be addressed on the subject.

MAN AMOK KILLS A FAKIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), May 26.

Mirza Mahomed Hussain, the second son of the late Mirza Kulabali, Deputy Collector, ran amok with a a dagger and killed a fakir, Sayed Juman Shah. He also attempted to kill two disciples of the sayed, who received servere injuries.

Mahomed Hussain has been arrested.

SAMPLE PACKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 27.

It has been represented to the Government of India, that the present limit of 80 tolas permissible in the case of sample packets sent by inland post, gives rise to some inconvenience and that adequate samples of various articles of merchandise cannot be sent by inland post on account of the present limit of weight and that it has accordingly been suggested that the minimum limit for Indian inland sample packets should be fixed at 200 tolas.

Before coming to a decision on the question, whether the existing limit should be extended as desired, the Government of India are consulting public opinion as to weather the present limit is so low as to cause inconvenience or unfairness to trade in this country.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 27.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, of Karachi has brought to the notice of the concerned, that large quantities of produce have accumulated at Agra, Hathras, Khurja, Kainganj and Kamalganj awaiting despatch to Karachi, which the railways concerned refuse to undertake. The Chamber has telegraphed to the Railway Board, asking that immediate steps be taken to clear up the congestion at the stations in questions.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 27.

Mr. Giles, to-day concluded his arguments, which he began on the 20th inst. in the matter of the Bank of Burma appeal. Counsel argued the illegality of the sentences of two years on three charges on each of his clients. He said, separate sentences on each charge were not legally justifiable.

Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of Mower, next addressed the Court.

BISHOP OF RANGOON

ALLEGED LIBEL OF A LAYMAN.

SECOND COMPLAINT AGAINST A PRIEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 27.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon, yesterday issued a summons against the defendant, in the defamation case brought by Mr. J. M. Xavier, Barrister at-Law, against the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon. The complainant has also filed a complaint, charging the Rev. Father R. Chave of St. Anthony's Church, with defamation.

The complainant stated that on Sunday, May 11, the defendant made an announcement from the pulpit that as he (complainant) had prosecuted and procured the punishment of a Catholic priest (on a charge of assault on the complainant's nephew) contrary to the Papal encyclical, by the Civil Tribunal, the complainant was excommunicated. He did not hear the announcement himself, but has been told its substance. He believed the substance to be that no Roman Catholic should have recourse to secular tribunals as a remedy against a Catholic priest, until he had first applied for and been refused redress by the ecclesiastical authorities. On May 12th or 13th a letter was addressed to him, asking the members and the committee to request the complainant's resignation as President of the Indian Catholic Club, because of the ban under which he was placed and, if he failed, that he be expelled.

His Worship issued processes in both the cases, fixing June the 24th for the hearing.

GENERAL SCALLON.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE R. G. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 27.

Two companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 61st and the 64th, paraded in full strength yesterday, on the maidan, for inspection by General Scallon, after which he bade them farewell, before leaving Burma. He congratulated the men on their good work, particularly the 61st Company, who had for the third year broken all the Rangoon River Defence records in their service class. In firing, they were not only good with their big guns, but their musketry returns showed that they excelled with their small arms as well. In the last year, when General Hickman saw them, he had spoken in terms of high praise of the brilliant shooting of the 61st Company and this year General Cockburn had not only reported on its repetition, but had been so pleased that he had sent him word of it while he was at Simla. He hoped that they would carry on the good work in Aden as they had done here. He wished them good-bye and the best of luck.

General Scallon then presented the 61st Company with a silver plate, which will be attached to the record-board of the company, which bears the following inscription :—"In January, 1913, this company was awarded with the first class for gunnery at service class for firing, attaining the figure of merit which constitutes a record for shooting from forts included in the Rangoon River Defences."

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN.

In connection with the Kurla shooting case, Mr. T. Ormiston-Chant, who is works manager to Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., was arrested yesterday morning by Supt. Sullivan, C. I. D., Bombay Police. In the afternoon he was taken to Thana, where he appeared before Mr. Wales, District Magistrate. The case was adjourned *sine die*, pending the discharge of the injured man from hospital, and Mr. Chant was released in his own recognisance of Rs. 500, with a surety of Rs 1,000. Mr. Chant is charged under section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, with committing a rash and negligent act.

The case, as we reported yesterday, is one in which Pascal Fernandes, a tailor, was hit in the back of the neck by a bullet, which appeared to have been fired from a motor-car, passing through the village of Kurla, about half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning. The injured man was walking in the roadway with his brother, at the time when the bullet struck him.

It appears that Mr. Chant, with his wife and Deputy-Inspector Bamber, of the Bombay Police, had been to Raballa, near Thana, to shoot pigs. They were on their way home, and it is believed that Mr. Chant was shooting from the car with a revolver at pariah-dogs. There is no suggestion that the wounding of Fernandez was anything but an accident. The bullet seems to have struck a stone in the road, or a wall, which had been newly built at this spot, and to have ricocheted against Fernandez. The bullet entered his back, high up near the spine, and came out at the shoulder.

The man, who is in the J. J. Hospital, is on the way to recovery.

Deputy Inspector Bamber who, it is stated, had not obtained leave to be absent from his station, is under suspension.

CAPTAIN BETTS.

NOW OUT OF DANGER.

Inquiry at the European General Hospital yesterday showed that Captain

BOREGAON TRIAL.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER'S CASE.

EVIDENCE OF THE TWO DRIVERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 27.

The case against Mr. Joshi, Assistant Station Master, Boregaon, being resumed this morning, Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, further examined by the Court, said that after the goods train had left his station, he had no conversation with Boregaon either on the Morse or the telephone. He got the "train out of section" signal for the goods train from Boregaon before he asked Boregaon the "is line clear" for the passenger. After he gave the "obstruction danger signal" to Boregaon for the passenger train, and as soon as that signal was acknowledged, he turned the handle and got a ball from the instrument, which he gave to the guard, and the latter sent it with the pointsman to the driver. The witness accompanied the pointsman as far as the front brake-van, signed for the packages, and personally handed over the ball-token to the driver. The witness first heard of the collision at 8 a. m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, the witness said his station got the correct time daily from Badnera at 4 p.m., and the clock was set accordingly. When the section had been obstructed for the goods train, the guard of the latter train was present. He had also been present when the ball was extracted, but that guard did not sign the block-book, though guards were required to do so.

Q.—Why did he not sign it?—He failed to sign because I did not ask him to sign it.

Q.—Why did you not require the guard to sign?—I can give no reasons.

The witness further said there was no other person in his office at the time besides the witness and the guard. The latter also gave the ball to the pointsman, Ramnadhi, to be taken to the driver, but witness did not go with the pointsman on that occasion, as he was busy doing other work in his office. The first time after that that he left office was when he received the "train out of section" signal from Boregaon for the goods train. The witness from his office saw the whole goods train pass. After seeing the rear brake-van of the goods pass by his office, the witness gave the "train entering section" signal to Boregaon. The witness had marked the tail lamps. They were brightly burning. The scheduled running time for the goods train from Katepurna to Boregaon was twenty-two minutes. On that occasion the time taken was thirty minutes, but he did not ask Boregaon what had become of the goods train. The witness got four beats in succession which he construed to be the "train out of section" signal, and he acknowledged it by giving one beat, a pause and four beats. At that time the witness had no conversation with Boregaon either on the instrument or on the telephone.

Q.—After that did you come to know by any means or indication that the Boregaon operator had cleared the section?—Yes. When a man clears a section he puts a ball and turns his handle to the vertical position. He also presses the plunger so as to enable the operator at the rear station to turn his handle.

Q.—Even now do you believe that the Boregaon man had pressed his plunger?—Yes.

Q.—Were you sure that your handle could not be turned unless the Boregaon man pressed his plunger?—Yes.

Q.—Now as regards the passenger train, when you turned your handle did it turn easily or not?—Yes, easily.

Q.—Do you always look to the needle of your instrument?—Sometimes, not generally.

Q.—Do you know Rule 3, Clause G?—Yes.

Q.—When the line was obstructed for goods and passenger trains on that day, did you look to the needle?—Yes, on both occasions and marked the deflection of the needle.

The witness continuing, said that when he went to the front brake of the passenger train, the pointsman took out two packages and the witness signed the guard's summary book. The witness did not hear either the goods or passenger guards' whistling before they left the station.

Q.—What was the position of the handle of the Boregaon side instrument that day when you gave charge to the station master?—Vertical.

The witness further said that twenty minutes after the passenger train had left he touched the handle.

Q.—Did you think at that time that the passenger train had reached Boregaon?—Yes, and I turned the handle from the horizontal right to the vertical.

Q.—And you did so, although you did not get the "train out of section" signal from Boregaon for the passenger train?—Yes.

Q.—Do you generally turn the handle this way after the scheduled time of the running of a train has expired, although you did not receive a signal of its reaching the station it had left for?—Yes.

Re-examined, the witness said that when his station got the correct time from Badnera every day, he was off duty. Twenty minutes after the passenger train had left Katepurna, the witness simply tried the handle and it turned. On other occasions when he had tried the handle it had not come down.

(By the Court).—Why did you try this handle?—I thought he might have given the plunger and I might not have noticed it.

DEFECT IN THE INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Campbell was recalled, and on being further questioned by the Court, said the defect in the Katepurna instrument could only allow the handle to go from the horizontal left to the vertical, but not to the horizontal left or right again without a current.

The witness, continuing said, that for the defect to come into operation and give an incorrect result, the handle must have been to the horizontal to start with. The defect only operated in the case of up trains, for which the handle always went to the horizontal right, for though the same locking pawl was used to lock for both up and down trains. In the case of down trains there was nothing in the mechanism to hold the locking pawl

RAILWAY STRIKE.

NO MAN WORKING AT RAICHUR.

GENERAL STRIKE STATED TO BE IN FORCE.

Intimation of a general strike at Raichur was officially received by the G. I. P. Railway authorities at 7 o'clock last evening, the message saying, "Every one, except the stationmaster at Raichur, has struck work."

A notice was put up at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on receipt of the above message, that:

"Passengers are warned that owing to trouble on the Madras Railway, they may be delayed at Raichur and on the Madras Railway."

The booking clerks were instructed to warn the passengers, who asked for a through ticket beyond Raichur on the Madras and Southern Maharatha line, that they might be booked at their own risk. Several passengers took the risk and were accordingly booked.

Some members of the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Society being questioned by our representative last evening at the Victoria Terminus, said that the reason why the station master remained at Raichur Station was that he might be able to assist the strike by sending messages through trains which were expected to pass Raichur Station. That station master, those men stated, was a loyal member of the Society, and was not likely to refuse to join the strike.

Interviewed by our representative at ten o'clock last evening, Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, said that the strike really commenced on Monday midnight, but the Raichur staff joined it at 6 p.m. yesterday. The General Secretary's information in the morning was that a general strike was in progress, that the goods service had been cancelled, and the passenger service was congested. The men of the Loco. Department had joined the men of the Traffic Department in the strike. There would be a general strike, added Mr. Rogers, all over the M. & S. M. line within a few hours.

So far the mail and passenger trains from Madras have arrived in Bombay at the proper time, but the South-east Mail expected this morning, will only come from Raichur, and will not bring passengers or mails from beyond Raichur.

OFFICIAL WARNING OF DELAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 27.

A general strike has been declared by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to commence from midnight of yesterday, on the M. and S. M. Railway. A meeting will be held of the employees this evening to discuss the situation.

The porters' strike is spreading. The Tiruvellore porters are out and it is expected the strike will extend to Basin Bridge and the Central Station. The Bangalore and Mettupalayam mail trains had not arrived till 9-30 to-day, being detained at Jalarpet. The Bowringpet passenger train due to arrive at the Central Station yesterday at 10 p.m., arrived at 4 a. m. to-day. All the up trains left the Central Station this morning at the scheduled time.

No. 37 passenger train, north-west line, to Cuddapah, left Madras this morning with a police guard.

The following has been issued by the Railway admin stration :—"Owing to the strike of the traffic staff, it is probable the passenger service will be interfered with for a few days, and trains are likely to be considerably delayed. Until full particulars have been obtained, the administration are unable to say definitely how far the usual booked services can be maintained, but the public are recommended to postpone travelling, as far as possible, for the present."

The *Madras Mail's* Bangalore correspondent telegraphs:—"The strike of porters and pointsmen has ended here, the men having been given an extra rupee wages. They returned to work this morning, and the Sappers have been relieved. The signallers and the ticket collectors at Bangalore City have just gone out and I hear that all guards at Jalarpet have struck. The Madras Mail arrived here four hours late this morning and the 11 a.m. motor-train has not yet arrived, not having yet left Bowringpet."

TRAFFIC STAFF STOP WORK.

The whole of the traffic staff, from Basin Bridge onwards, right up to Bangalore, have gone on strike. This includes the guards, part of whom have also struck work at Madras and at Bitragunta. The strike is also spreading to the Bombay and Calcutta lines. The alleged cause is the decision arrived at by the Amalgamated Society, which is stated to be the "wholesale" reduction to inferior posts of the leaders in the recent agitation. With regard to this, we are informed by the railway authorities, that the statement is absolutely without foundation. What really happened was that the promotion of one assistant stationmaster was stopped for leaving his station without permission, and for being unable to satisfactorily account for it; while two men were transferred on the same pay and one man was reduced for failing to attend to his duties, and being unable to account satisfactorily for the same. Out of these men only one was a delegate to the Agent, viz., the assistant stationmaster. I am authorised to contradict the statement which has been published in some of the papers, that the clerk, Narayan Row, of the Railway office at Jolarpet, was dismissed and afterwards reinstated by the Agent. What really happened was that Narayan Row was suspended by the District Traffic Superintendent for using disparaging remarks; but, on inquiry, sufficient evidence being found wanting, his reinstatement was ordered. The matter never reached the Agent at all. The railway authorities are determined not to be dictated to with regard to their policy, by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. They have received numerous applications for appointment, and have already begun putting on temporary hands. There is no doubt that serious inconvenience and delay to traffic will be experienced for some days, and the public are warned not to travel.

celled. The staff at most of the stations between Arkonam and Bangalore have gone out on strike. At Katpadi, too, the men have struck work. The Bangalore and Delhi express trains will be run only as far as Arkonam.

As far as the authorities know, the Calcutta mail from Madras, known as the 66 up, has been hung up at Bitragunta. All goods trains have been cancelled. The Bangalore and Mettupollium mails will be run to-night as usual. Men from Madras have been sent to replace the menial staff on strike at Jalarpet and other stations. The men in cabins are giving a bit of trouble. The Bombay mail for to-night is cancelled. A man belonging to the Amalgamated Society for Railway servants took the 37 passenger train to Cuddapah and another man, belonging to the Society, has expressed his willingness to take out a train.

Strike telegrams are being received from all stations. Mr. Greenall, Deputy Traffic Manager, is returning this evening to Madras.

POONA, May 27.

The talk of a probable strike among the menial staff of the M. and S. M. Railway does not seem to apply to Poona, where there is joint stock staff which works for both the G. I. P. and the M. and S. M. Railways. Only the hamals are in the service of the latter railway and these men have given no trouble here. So far, the work on the M. and S. M. Railway is proceeding smoothly.

News came through, this evening at 6, that the men on the metre-gauge section of the M. & S. M. Railway had gone on strike. This caused some excitement among the staff at the Poona railway station, when the time arrived for the Southern Mahratta mail train to leave. There was no trouble, however, and the train left to time.

A railway official of the Traffic Department asked, about the strike, said that as far as the section, Poona to Londa (a distance of 275 miles) was concerned, he did not think there would be any danger. This official, however, is finding it rather difficult to get guards to go to Bangalore to replace those on strike. The two of three who were asked to go, by the Traffic Inspector, have, it is understood, refused, while a third went home in the meantime. These men, when approached by the Traffic Inspector, showed extreme reluctance to take on duty.

From enquiries, it is found that the signalmen on the S. M. section have a grievance in that their petition for an increase of wages, sent to the Agent of the line, has not elicited a favourable reply. Their position as to the strike is not settled yet, but it will probably be known to-morrow. This applies also to the menial staff on the line.

The G. I. P. authorities appear to have prepared for a strike; for, sufficient carriages have been sent from Poona to Raichur, to make up a train in case the mail from Raichur fails to connect and it is understood that this arrangement will be continued as long as may be nenecessary. The G. I. P. mail from Raichur to Bombay, via Poona, will therefore run as usual. So far as Poona is concerned, there is nothing to indicate that a strike is in progress. There is no bussle and on the other hand, no delay.

TRAINS HELD UP.

BANGALORE, May 27.

Effects of the general strike on the broad-gauge section of Madras and S. M. Railway are now felt here. The express and passenger trains that left for Madras this morning are held up at Bowringpett and the four trains due to reach Bangalore between noon to-day and 10 p.m., have been officially cancelled; consequently the booking of passengers and parcels towards Madras, is at an absolute standstill. The station staff at the Bangalore City and Cantonment stations was on duty up to six this evening, with the exception of the ticket collectors who have struck bodily, because they have had no reply to the grievances submitted many weeks ago. No arrangements have been made for the conveyance of mails.

BANGALORE, May 27.

The signallers on the broad-gauge of the M. and S. M. Railway and their traffic is being diverted over the Government lines. The intimation to go out on general strike was received here at 6 a.m. to-day, but the station staff have so far received and despatched the trains as usual up to forenoon.

The authorities made efforts this morning to compromise the porters and pointsmen's strike at the City Station, the District Traffic Superintendent interviewing them, but it resulted in the men declining an extra wage of one rupee.

Owing to the inexperience of the Sappers as pointsmen, a collision between a Madras passenger train and a light engine was narrowly averted in the yard of the Cantonment Station here last night.

MENIALS' STRIKE ENDS.

LATER.

The menial staff of the Bangalore City Station have now accepted the offer of increased wages and resumed work at noon, the Sappers having been withdrawn from that station.

THE GOVERNOR AND SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 27.

It is heped that the Governor of Bombay may find it possible to visit Sind next cold weather, in order to make acquaintance with this important part of his charge.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROACH.

A correspondent writes from Broach that the proposed demolition of the whole Borah-Wad at Broach, under the Land Acquisition Act, has caused dissatisfaction among the Borahs of Broach, numbering 1,200, who have engaged the services of Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister, to represent their views before Mr. W. A. Alcock, the Collector, and if necessary, to carry the matter to the Courts.

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use

KEATING'S POWDER

BOREGAON TRIAL.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

up and prevent it from falling in front of its can. The witness showed this to the Court by making a practical demonstration with the instruments in the Court. The defective instrument was then repaired, and connected with electric batteries and wires with a new machine, and a practical demonstration of signals and of drooping, releasing and getting token balls, was made in the presence of Mr. Hemmitt and Mr. Rane, two local engineers, who were permitted to witness it on the application of the accused's pleader, Mr. Khare, and temporarily the Court room, with the striking of signal beats and turning of handles, was transformed into a signal cabin.

Mr. Madhusudan, Police Sub-Inspector, then gave evidence of having taken possession of the ball tokens from the drivers of the goods and passenger trains, and produced them in the Court.

Lalusing Shivarajsing, Railway Police, said he was a patrol constable of the passenger train on the morning in question, and was in the fourth carriage from the rear brake. When the collision took place, he jumped out of the train. He saw the outer signal lowered, and the home signal at danger. The light of the outer signal was green, while both the lights of the home signal were red. The witness ran up to Boregaon Station. On his way he saw a porter sitting there at points near the home signal. The witness could not identify him, as he (witness) was in a hurry. At the station the witness saw the assistant station master (the accused) in his office writing. The witness informed him of the collision, and asked him to send telegrams to Badnera and Akola. The witness did not notice the head-lights of the goods train engine. He saw the lights of the home signal some five or seven minutes after he had jumped out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, witness said there was light enough to see about when he jumped out. Whilst going to the station, he saw the guard of the goods train lying on the ground. Besides the guard and pointsman witness saw no one. The witness saw a lot of people at the station, including coolies and passengers. He did not go into the station master's office. There was a light engine standing near the water-column. It came up there while he was running to the station. It came from the down line, and had reached the water-column, when the witness passed by that place. After informing the station master about the collision, the witness returned to the scene of disaster. A lot of passengers from the station followed the witness. Witness had no conversation with the drivers or guards.

GOODS DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Munchershaw Sorabji, driver of the goods train examined, gave the same evidence as was given by him against Collins, published already. He added that it was a cloudy morning and it was dark at the time of the collision. He could not see the posts and arms of the signals. He could only see their lights.

Cross-examined, the witness said the moon rose towards the morning. He did not particularly notice whether it was a star-light night. He stopped at about one and half telegraph posts from the outer signal. During the whole time of stopping, the witness did not come down from the engine. He got down after the collision. Witness did not ascertain the cause of detention. Whilst starting he looked back to the brake, to get a signal from the guard of his train. The guard did not come to the engine, nor did he call out for the witness during the time the train stopped. Witness took no steps to protect the front of his train, as no such steps were necessary, his front being protected by signals. Witness did not know whether the guard took steps to protect the rear. Whilst starting he first saw the home signal lowered and then the distant signal. Witness could not see any station-lights on account of some waggons in the dead-end siding being in the way. Witness did not exchange signals with his train-guard, as he had not got a fair start. Both the signals—the home and outer—were raised after the collision, not before it. Witness heard no noise of an approaching train. Witness gave a whistle when he stopped and another, after the singals were lowered for him. Witness did not see the guard at Katepurna. The side lamp of the rear brake of the witness's train was burning properly when he saw it whilst starting from Katepurna.

Re-examined, the witness said the moon was a small one; she was on the wane. About forty-five minutes after the collision, the witness saw the signals again.

Guard O'Neil of the passenger train repeated the evidence he gave in the case against Collins. Witness said that after the collision, the driver of his train drew his attention to the signals and he noticed the light of the distant sigaal to be green and the lights of home signal—one green and one red. He could not see the posts and arms of signals. To witness's knowledge the passenger train did not go over any fog signal. He heard no explosion.

Cross-examined, the witness said, when he received the ball token at Katepurna, he noticed no defect in the instrument. It was worked in the proper way. He did not take notice of the deflection of the needle. When the collision occurred, it was dark. Witness heard one prolonged whistle before the collision. That whistle the witness thought was from the engine of his train and it was heard a minute before the collision. Before the witness could look out for signals he was knocked out of his brake.

THE SIGNALS.

John O'Brien Conroy, driver of the passenger train, after repeating the evidence given by him in the case against Collins, said that at Boregaon the outer signal showed one green light while the home signal showed one green and one red; and those were the proper lights for a train to enter and stop at a station. It was dark at the time of the collision and posts and arms of signals were not visible. The smoke of a pumping engine blowing across the railway also obstructed the witness's view. Witness did not go over any fog signal before the collision. The tail and side lamps of the rear brake of the goods train were not burning.

Cross-examined, witness said he saw no object in front of him until he was on the top of the train. He could not say whether the pumping engine was emitting dark dense smoke. It was a dull, cloudy morning. At the preliminary enquiry he had stated that he noticed some object. He turned off the steam and applied vacuum brake, but had no time to give the danger whistle. He was too close to be able to pull up before dashing into that object. The head-lights of witness's engine were properly burning.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The case stands adjourned till Thursday.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6*)

the lady, the Bengalee Press, doth protest too much. The worst of it is that both the European Community and the Bureaucracy believe that these protestations will carry the day. There is a strong feeling that the Government, especially the Government of India will do any mortal thing to appease the Bengalee politician and keep him in good humour. The following case is quoted as an example of the anxiety of the powers that be to give the vakeels a good conceit of themselves.

There is at Bhowanipore, in the neighbourhood of the Presidency General Hospital, a large piece of vacant ground belonging to the Government. The Tramway Company's stables used to stand there in the old Days of horse traction. It is most desirable site, and has been much coveted by persons interested in the erection of buildings of public utility. Government have been asked for plots by founders of hostels and schools, I believe that an enterprising company offered to take it over on terms advantageous to the Government, in order to erect a large block of residential flats, to be let at moderate rents to the upper middle classes. But all to no purpose. Yet as soon as the Calcutta Club, which is run in the interest of Anglisised Indians, put in an application for a plot on which to build their own club house, the grant was made at once and on ridiculously easy terms. This deal has created much bad feeling in the Bengal Club, and it does not make the taste better in the mouth to be told that the Chief Justice was "dues ex machina." Perhaps, remark the European clubmen, he will act the same kind of providence in the Barisal Gang Case.

The tenantless Government buildings are a constant offence to the Calcutta citizen, who every now and then breaks out in indignant protest against their vacancy and a string of suggestions as to their use. The local authorities do not take much notice, and the popular belief is that they are as angry as the citizens themselves at so much waste of good material, but are powerless to change the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Government of India. At long last there has been a move in the application of these public buildings to useful purposes. Belvedere, the old residence of the Lieutenant Governors, has been lent to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Institute to house the collection of pictures, articles of vertu, etc., which Lord Curzon began. It was certainly time some place of safety was found for this valuable and interesting collection. Not so long ago the brass crown of Queen Victoria was stolen by some visitors to the Indian Museum who never thought for a moment that such an article would be made of base metal. The discovery of the thieves was a simple matter, but this being the silly season, it has provoked many imaginative flights, both in the newspapers and at the clubs. Reminiscences of Captain Blood and the Tower of London, of the Dublin outrage and so on and so forth. We must do something to fill in the long hours between office and dinner.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

LOCAL CELEBRATION.

A meeting of the working committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday celebration committee was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a report of the progress made so far.

This stated that the subscriptions promised up to date, including H. E. the Governor's handsome contribution of Rs. 500, amounted to Rs. 6,184-8-0. Marathi and Gujarati songs, had been sent by Mr. G.J. Agashe of Poona and Mr. G. K. Delvadeker, of Bombay, to be sung in the schools. A souvenir to be presented to the children on the day had been prepared by Mr. D. Kashinath. This consisted of neatly and artistically printed portraits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and would be printed in English, Marathi, Guzeratti and Urdu. The design had been highly praised and her Excellency Lady Hardinge herself required 6,500 copies of it. An application had been sent to Government for the grant of a holiday to the Elphinstone Middle Schools in Bombay and the Head Masters of other schools had been addressed on the subject. An application had been made to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for a handsome contribution towards the funds, and a request had been made to the Bombay Corporation also to give substantial financial help.

The chairman then said that several letters had been received from cinematograph companies stating that they were willing to give free performances to the children on that day. He doubted, however, whether they would be able to take the children to the cinematographs. The rainy season would have commenced by that time, and it would be impossible for them to manage all the children, as their experience at Maidania on the occasion of His Majesty's visit had shown. Moreover, the cinematograph companies could, at the highest estimate, accommodate only about 10,000 children at a time. He thought, therefore, that they should drop the idea of taking the children to the cinematographs, and that phonographs and singing might be provided instead.

Dr. Reed and Sir Balchandra Krishna supported the motion and after some discussion, it was decided that the committee could not undertake themselves to take the children to cinematograph entertainments.

A letter from one of the committee, suggesting that Union Jacks should be supplied, was read and it was decided that if funds were available, this would be done.

The chairman then read the letter from his Excellency the Governor, contributing Rs. 500 to the funds. He said that a vote of thanks should be given to his Excellency for his kindly interest in the matter, and he drew the attention of the public to the letter. His Excellency had expressed a desire that the surplus funds at the disposal of the committee might be sent to some of the mofussil stations to help the organisers there. The chairman said that in writing this, his Excellency believed that the Bombay public would contribute liberally. However, the sums contributed as yet were small and he appealed to the public of Bombay to send in contributions as early as possible.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

"OLYMPIC" ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 9.

A big section of the English Press is finding fault with the "British Olympic Association" and the "Amateur Athletic Association" for inaction regarding plans to bring about an improvement in athletics. There is plenty of criticism, but very little practical suggestion. What is more important still, very few people show much anxiety to make any personal sacrifice in a good cause.

It has been perfectly plain for the last fifteen years that England was lagging behind in scientific athletics.

The "Olympic" Games of 1908, conclusively demonstrated that at jumping, hurdling, shot putting, hammer throwing, and other field events, there was much to learn. This also applies to running, for many of our champions have a crude style, and much better results might be obtained with a more careful attention to detail.

When the governing bodies made no effort to bring about an improvement, a few enthusiasts decided to do "what they could, and the "Amateur Field Events Association" and the "Athletes' Advisory Club" came into being. The poor support to these bodies shows what a lot of talkers, and how few real workers there are. Had the sporting public given the support one naturally expected, the organisations named might have accomplished much by now. As it is, they struggle along under difficulties, the work and money being forthcoming from a small band of enthusiasts. Not content with doing nothing to help, there are critics who assail the gentlemen who give up their time and money in the desire to improve athletics, accusing them of seeking to advertise themselves and so on. It is just as well to write plainly on this matter, and if England's failure at future "Olympic" Games is attributed to a want of method and proper coaching, it will be in order to ask the reason. It can be summed up in a few words, the lack of Patriotism. This is hardly the column to touch on anything savoring of politics, but when ministers decline to fly, the Empire's flag on Government buildings on Empire Day, a large section of the people are unwilling to fit themselves to defend their Empire, and probably over 50 per cent. of Englishmen don't even know the date of St. George's Day, is it any wonder the question of supremacy at the "Olympic" Games fails to interest. This is a very serious matter, and it would be well if Englishmen showed something of the spirit of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, in national matters.

THE FRENCH METHOD.

The French authorities recognise the value of scientific athletics, and a number of Colleges d'Athletes are to be founded. The first to be opened will be at Reims, and the chief college will be presided over by Lieut. Hebert, who has made a great study of physical development. Not only will the colleges provide facilities to practice various athletics, but they will be a centre for the study of physical education, training, diet, air, massage, sunlight, etc., in their relationship to perfection in athletics.

It may here be remarked that one of the aims of the "Athletes' Advisory Club" is to hold open meetings from time to time to discuss such topics as those named.

PROMISING MATERIAL.

We are constantly getting proof that there is plenty of good raw material in England. The annual inter-collegiate sports meeting among five of London's residential training colleges at Stamford Bridge last Saturday furnished another instance. In M. A. Cooper of St. Marks, we have just the youth who might be developed into a record breaker. He has the typical straight leg American style of hurdling, and his method of high jumping corresponds to that followed by the Irish School, of whom M. Sweeney and the Leaheys are famous examples. Cooper cleared 5 ft. 8¾ inches and easily won the hurdles in 17 2-5 secs.

PAST AND PRESENT CHAMPIONS.

Great interest was aroused at the Millwall F. C. professional sports, when it became known that Harry Hutchins and W. G. George would start in the '100 yards handicap' for men over 50 years of age. Hutchins still holds the World's 300 yards record of 33 secs, and Walter George's mile in 4 mins. 12⅗ secs. has defied all attacks since 1886. Hutchins gained third prize but George failed to secure a place.

The present generation of sprinters was ably represented by Jack Donaldson, who tried to beat his own record of 7 15-16 secs. for 80 yards. The Australian ran very well, doing 8 1-16 secs on turf. Excellent form was shown by J. Vermelen of Paris in the one hour race. He ran 11 miles 875 yards in the time, winning from G. Dinning of Cumberland (11 miles 582 yards and J. Stanton (11 miles 493 yards.). Dinning is the runner who beat Holmer and other goal men in the Edinburgh 15 miles track race in January.

CYCLING.

There seems to be some fate to keep W. J. Bailey of London and Victor Johnson of Birmingham apart. They were both entrants for the scratch cycle races at the Rover's C. C. sports held at Birmingham last Saturday, and the public looked forward to some keen racing. The hopes were dashed to the ground however, as Bailey's toe-strap went wrong at the start of the 500 yards, which caused him to lose 20 yards, so that Johnson was rid of his dangerous rival.

It was Johnson's turn in the 5 miles race, the Rover's crack being put out of it through an early puncture, Bailey won the race, his final spirit taking him several lengths ahead of D. Hodgetts of Birmingham.

BOXING.

Any likelihood of Bill Chase coming back into the limelight was knocked on the head when he met Bandsman Rice at the National Sporting Club on Monday. Rice is a light-heavy weight and Chase was much the bigger man. The latter knocked the soldier down with a right hook in the second round, but he was too slow to profit much. After a lot of holding, the end came in the seventh round. Rice got in a right swing which dropped Chase, and, to the surprize of all, he took the full count. That the management thought he could have got up was shown by the official announcement, "Rice wins, and Chase is disqualified."

We are likely to see some interesting bouts between middle and heavy weights before the end of the season at the National Sporting Club. Pal O'Keefe, V. J. Harrison for the English 'Middle-Weight Title' will be one choice item and after that we are promised a bout between Bomb Bill Wells and Packy Mahoney of Cork for the 'Heavy-Weight Title'. Mahoney has added to his laurels by beating Wilson of Newcastle in twelve rounds. He is a tough customer, and showed he could take and give punishment when he beat Voyles of the Irish Guards. Wells really ought to beat him, however, being taller and much more scientific.

POLO.

The King received four of the polo players who sailed for the United States on Wednesday. The presentation took place at Buckingham Palace, His Majesty wishing the tourists good luck in their mission. Prior to their departure on the "Oceanic," Capt. Cheap (who took part in the 1911 international matches) spoke hopefully of the team's prospects and said all were determined to do their very best to secure the rubber.

Polo commenced in earnest on Saturday, when two matches were played at Hurlingham. The Old Cantabs easily beat Radway, 14 goals to 0, and Hurlingham triumphed over Wanderers by 8 goals to 6. The Ranelagh and Rochampton grounds were unfit for play, the turf being sodden.

GOLF.

The 'Southern Qualifying' competition of the "Professional Golfers' Association, £250 tournament produced some excellent golf. The entries were numerous, so that two sections were arranged, the Denham and Fulwell courses being selected. E. Ray, the open champion, and Rowland Jones, did best in the latter, both returning scores of 145—made up of rounds in 73 and 72. Scores ruled higher at Denham, 152 being the best and which was accomplished by H. Vardon and J. B. Batley of Bushey Hall. J. Braid was next with 154 and A. Herd, J. H. Taylor, T. Ball, and P. J. Gaudin, are other prominent players who qualified.

THE TURF.

The Chester Cup on Wednesday, led to a popular victory, the spoils going to Mr. Crallan's, The Guller. The triumph was showed in by J. Osborne and J. Ledson, trainer and Jockey respectively. Mr. Crallan thought the Guller for £100 at the Dublin Horse Show and his small stable shelters one other animal. Osborne, a famous Jockey of his day, is now 80 years of age, yet he rode the son of the Gull-Lady Tearzle in many of his training gallops. The old man looked very pleased when he led in the winner and though the starting price was 20 to 1, a large section of the public profited. No little credit is due to the tiny boy who rode. He was baulked twice when trying to come through his field, but when he did get a chance, he soon had his mount on terms. The Guller is a stayer as he opened up a gap of three lengths on Lorenzo in the last 100 yards.

CRICKET.

Wretched weather has spoilt the opening of the cricket season, the Trial Match at Oxford being reduced to one innings a side. No fewer than five over-seas players took part in the match. Australia furnished E.F. Herring of Melbourne, J. N. Fraser, and J. F. Rockcliffe of Tasmania, whilst India and South Africa were represented by H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, and B.G. Von Melle of Capetown respectively. None of them came off as batsmen, but Von Melle did very well with the ball. He took 3 wickets for 20 runs on behalf of A. L. Hasie's side, and afterwards bowled against his own side, when he secured 2 for 20. Fraser also bowled well, his "bag" being 5 wickets for 54 runs, R. H. Twining with 80 was top scorer.

Australia was also well to the fore in the Cambridge University and Middlesex match, which commenced on Wednesday. J. W. Hearne and Murrel, who made 43 and 40 respectively, were the only batsman to do much against S. Caughly in the first innings of Middlesex. The bowler named is a freshman from Australia and a debut in first closs cricket which is marked by the capture of 7 wickets for 47 runs is something to feel pleased about. He bowls right handed and fairly fast, and should prove a factor in the inter Varsity match.

Another Cambridge man in R. B. Lagden distinguished himself by playing a fine innings of 142 against the Middlesex bowlers. He hit three 6's, one 5 and fourteen 4's. He came up from Marlborough College last year with a big record, and he looks likely to reach the very top. He is qualified for Surrey and the 'Oval' team can do with such a stylish batsman.

IN GENERAL.

The Hon. N. S. Lytton defeated E. H. Myles in the second round of the "Amateur Tennis Championship," the scores being 3 sets to 1 in favour of the former.

The annual fencing competitions between Oxford and Cambridge Universities were decided in London this week, when the Oxford Swordesmen proved the winners.

Matt Wells has started on a tour which will embrace Australia and the United States. The "ex-Light-Weight" Champion will probably have another match with H. Mehegan when he reaches Sydney.

Inman is well ahead of Reece in their present match of 18,000 up for £250 a side.

The arrival of O. Dickman of Australia ought to arouse considerable interest in professional swimming, the visitor being open to meet our best.

Sweden has a fine stayer in Ahlgren who has just won a one hour's running race at Stockholm, covering 11¼ miles. W. J. Tucker of Newbury, who was third in the English 10 miles championship a few week ago, gained third place with 11 miles 103 yards.

A feature of the "Gun Clubs" meeting this week was the fine form of C. Brown and F. H. Robberts, who made 14 consecutive kills. The competitors included G. Dubout of Australia and M. Harding of the United States.

English 'lacrosse' players are hopeful that a Canadian team will visit this country during 1913. It is also likely that two English teams will visit Stockholm in August for the purpose of playing exhibition games.

AMONG the ruling chiefs, who are paying short visits to Simla at an early date, are the Raja of Rutlam and the Nawab of Jaora.

OOTACAMUND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

Some untravelled soul has been writing to the *Pioneer* to say how much more beautiful than any other place is Mahableshwar. If I laid myself out. I could write you a description of Ooty that would turn the Mahabl eshwar Enthusiast blue in the face with envy. Don't talk to me of Elphinstone Point and Arthur Seat to which at intervals few and far between some love-lorn picnic wends its heedless way. Why, from any verandah in Ooty you can gaze through flowers and fir-trees over an undulating carpet of inimitable green, across an outer fence of verdant hills right in the heart of the gold bar of Heaven. And you can carry hundred lilies in your hand and wear a thousand stars in your hair. Do you call that nothing? Many a time have I sat over tea and hot currant buns on the verandah of the golf-house and watched the cattle creep home down some valley while the downs clothed themselves in the soft colours of an evening sunset—you couldn't very well have a morning sunset—and thought of my dear friends drinking milk-punch in that close cribbed Mahablesewar club. If the doubting Thomas of Mahableshwar does not believe me, let him come and see for himself. A lady, I know, who is gifted with the most intimate sense of colouring of clouds at distance, hopes, when she retires from the earthly sphere, to be given the task of presiding over the clouds and arranging them as she likes. I doubt whether she could improve on the skies of Ootacamund. Even the rain is to be thanked for the cloud-effects it brings. The stay is like life, all tears and laughter; like William Watson's April,

"April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter,
And the moment after
Weep thy girlish tears."

As for the other attractions of a hill-station, there is not a hill-station in India where you have so many opportunities for games under better conditions. Take Golf. There is no driving the flippant ball into graveyards as they do at Mahableshwar. It is all out on the downs in free open spaces and healthful winds. No one plays before 10 a.m., and no one after 6 p.m. That is to say, it is all done in the middle of the day. You have not to steal an hour from the envious sun. You scarcely need a solar topee even.

We are now near the end of the Golf week, and a very good week it has been. The qualifying round for the Championship produced some of the very best Golf. Unfortunately on the first day the first round had to be finished in heavy rain, and, as it rained in the afternoon, the whole round was washed out. This was particularly bad luck on Cockburn who went round in 74. Your humble correspondent started off from the first in his most forcible style, and by a beautifully sliced drive succeeded in hitting the golf-house, missing several distinguished ladies' heads—Mrs. A wore a mauvedress with hat to match a pair of green shoes, Mrs. B. a green dress with hat to match a pair of mauve socks——by inches. The ball rebounded on to the course into a playable position. I recommend this direction for those who are afraid of putting into the whins far down on the left. The seemingly large total of 116 does not do justice to the forcible style of the round. The fact so forcible was it that in successfully extricating the ball from below a mass of wiry branches, I broke one of the strongest niblicks I have known. The Championship was again won by Major Chalmers, I. M. S., who defeated Cockburn easily in the final round. The most exciting match of the whole lot was the semi-final between Major Chalmers and Capt. Cruikshank. Major Chalmers was two down on the 15th brown, all square on the 17th, and won the match by a 2 (against a 3) on the 18th brown. To-day is set apart for team matches, and this morning the Camerons defeated a very strong team of the I. M. S. Madras defeated Government House, and in this match we had the fortune to see H. E. Lord Pentland playing. He was unlucky to lose his match on the 18th brown. The "Ladies' Championship," which was considered an easy thing for the Scottish champion, Mrs. Cruikshank? was won by Mrs. Marjoribanks.—(I have have not time to describe the dresses),—Mrs. Cruickshank being defeated rather badly by Mrs. Chalmers. In the 'eclectic' competition Captain Popham won with a 73 gross. His handicap being 4, his nett score for an 'eclectic' round was 71.

There have been several dances since I last wrote, at Government House and and elsewhere. Last night there was a dance given by Sir John and Lady Atkinson; at all of them the dresses were duc without being at all *bizarre*. There has also been a kind of trouble puppy Gymkhana given by some ladies who go by the designation "S. O. L." I wonder if you can guess what it means? Not "Save our Lasses," or "Some Old Lobsters." Can't you guess? Simply "Seven Ooty Ladies." There were motor-car musical chairs and what not? Everybody engaged every body else's discomfitures and went away happy.

The hunt is up,—as a rule very much before I am,—and there have been many successful runs. I'm afraid I don't know how many times the bloodthirsty jack has been hunted down but no doubt he deserves it. I once nearly hit one with a golf-ball on the temps. I suppose the poor animal had inferred I would drive in the ordinary direction straight for the hole. He little knew my wiles. A common occurrence here, by the way, is to have your ball taken away by a crow. The crow swoops down, flies away with the ball, hides it under a tuft of grass and jeers at you from some high tree while you try to find it. What a wonderful thing is Nature, that it should inspire creatures without the gift of speech with such human ingenuity and humour. And what strange being we golfers must seem to a crow! I believe myself that the crow steals the ball from sentiments of pity, because it thinks that what we are driving is actually a self-laid egg, a form of cruelty it cannot tolerate.

Alas that my visit must soon end! But if anything more happens, I will let you know.

SORE UNDER KNEE
CONSTANT ITCHING

Nearly Unbearable. Caused Great Pain. Always Running. Could Get Little Sleep. Half a Tin of Cuticura Ointment Healed Sore.

3, Russell St., Hull, Yorks, Eng.—"I had been troubled with a sore under my knee which caused me great pain through its constant itching. The part affected was the flesh just under my knee about eight inches long. It began by a constant itching nearly unbearable, and was always running. I could get little sleep as it was always worse when my body was warm at night. "I tried several remedies which utterly failed. I happened to see an advertisement one day about Cuticura Ointment and I thought I would try it. I used only one half a tin of Cuticura Ointment and that completely healed the sore which I had been troubled with for no less than eighteen months." (Signed) Fred Hudson, July 2, 1912.

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. No other emollients do so much or cost so little. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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DALES' GOLD MEDAL
DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

TO THE ANDAMANS AND BACK.

A VISIT TO THE CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

Many people go (writes "Visitor" in the "Rangoon Gazette"), to the Andamans, but not all of them come back. It is therefore just as well to show from the title of this article that I did get back. The A. S. N. Co's "Maharaja," after waiting for the English mails, steamed down the Rangoon River on a Tuesday in March. We soon got into the open sea, which, thank heavens, was smooth, and we did not sight land again till Wednesday about tiffin time, and then it was only an island Narcondam, which, as the skipper said, could be pronounced, Narcond'm or Narcondam, just as you felt in the mood. We got to Port Blair very early on Thursday morning, in fact if there were anything to be gained by it, one might have got into the harbour at midnight on Wednesday. It was bright moonlight, and, what with that and the different noises apparently inseparable from a life on the ocean wave, one or two misguided people thought that it was time to get up and called loudly for their baths and chota hazri. I nearly did so myself, but realised my error in time, and returned to my state room and slept.

WHERE EVERY PROSPECT PLEASES.

When at last I did get up, it was to a scene of surpassing beauty. To the left was a small and picturesque island on which the trees and buildings seemed to vie for the mastery. This, I afterwards learned, was Ross Island. Across the harbour opposite was what looked like the mainland, and is, as I was told, called the mainland. Above the harbour on an eminence of this mainland, towered a star-shaped fortress. This was the famous cellular jail. To our right stretched an endless line of forest, and behind us rose the green slope of Mount Harriet. Between us and the islands in and out of all was the sea water, so deep and rich a blue as I have never seen elsewhere.

When we were sipping our chota hazri, the harbour was almost lifeless, so early was it. But it was not long before it awoke. From both sides of the harbour launches put out towing lighters full of convicts departing for their day's work. Then the trimmer, smarter launches of the settlement officers began to speed from one point to another. Before long the whole harbour was alive with crafts of all description and the "Maharaja" was surrounded. Though one got off before seven the air was warm and moist, and seemed to make one feel limp—or perhaps it was the disturbed night and the naval noises. I wondered if it were ever really cool here and whether the people who lived here all the year round ever felt really energetic.

THE JAIL.

One of the sights of the Andamans is, of course, the cellular jail. Here are some seven or eight hundred male prisoners. After a short period in the segregation camp every convict who comes to the Andamans has to serve for six months in the cellular jail, partly as a portion of his punishment and to show him that life in the Andamans is not all "pan" and "kabaddi" and that, unless he behaves in the extra-mural gangs, there is the cellular jail to which to return. To get to it we had to cross the Bay from Ross Island and landed at the jetty at Aberdeen. Then we climbed the hill and arrived at a frowning gateway. It was opened and we found ourselves confronted by yet another gate. We asked for the head jailor and we were told that he was "Betar." We had not long to wait before he appeared. Mr. Barry, the head jailor, who, in spite of the fact he had been his round, were courteously offered to take us round himself. I gathered, as one went along, that the cellular jail is in the shape of a wheel, the wards, in which the cells are radiating from the hub, a tower which commands every part of the jail. In between the spokes of the wheel are the different workshops and godowns, The gateway by which we entered is at the end of one of the spokes.

The principal industry of the jail is in cocoanuts. It was all cocoanut. And it is surprising what can be done with that nut. First of all the husk, the fibrous covering of the shell, is torn to shreds by revolving combs. The fibre thus produced is twisted into stout ropes. The shell is not split open to get at the nut inside; but a neat hole is made, and into this are inserted cutters which slice up the kernel. The slices are then pulled out of the hole, and the empty shell is sold at a profit by the thousand to the makers of natives pipes in India. The slices or kernel are then pressed and from them cocoanut oil is extracted. The kernel is not, however, yet done with. After the oil has been extracted the broken up mass is pressed into cakes and sold as food for cattle and poultry. The only part of the cocoanut which apparently cannot be used is the milk. But Mr. Barry has got his eye on it, and hopes to make something out of it. Another industry of this jail is basket-work. There are some excellent patterns and the chairs turned out are wonderfully cool and comfortable. There is always a constant demand for these chairs, and you have to wait some time if your order is at all extensive. A feature of this branch of industry is the doll's furniture, a beautiful miniature set of cane furniture for a small child I took one set away with me and delighted the heart of a small girl who found the rocking chair just big enough for her 'Teddy Bear.'

The discipline maintained in the jail is, of course, adamant, and there is, under the central power, a certain triangle, which every convict probably sees at least once a day, to remind him that obedience and hard work are good. There is also a certain shed in the jail which reminds them of the commandment "Thou shalt not kill."

We left the celluer jail in a large double rickshaw, and were soon bowling along the shores of the Bay past the wireless station to the female jail. This is not so formidable as the cellular jail, and the women seem to have more liberty. In this jail all the clothes of the convicts are made, from the raw material down to the finished article. In one shed a set of women are "teasing" wool, in another they are spinning wool or cotton, in a third they are weaving, and in a fourth they are sewing. The "finish" of the articlees is excellent.

PRIMITIVE MAN.

The next day we saw another of the "sights," the Andamanese Home. Thanks to the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner, we got a launch and quickly arrived at the head of the harbour where, in a retired bay, the Home is situated. By "Home" is meant a few huts and an enclosure to which the Andamanese can come when they feel so disposed. Government feeds them while they are there; and in return they collect shells and turtles, and, if necessary, hunt down any escaped convicts. They are well built little people, negro in type, almost black, with woolly hair and squat noses. They appear to be a cheery lot for they are always laughing. How they got there none knows. Many theories have been advanced; but none have been accepted as entirely satisfactory. Anyhow, there they are, one of the very few surviving types of primitive man untutored by civilisation. It is impossible to teach them anything, so I was told. They are simply children in intellect. Most of the Andamanese tribes are perfectly friendly with us. But one section, the Jarruas, are irreconcileable. They keep apart in surly aloofness and resist all attempts at friendliness. When they get a chance, they shoot a convict settler who may have ventured too far into the forest in search of timber. The aim is always at the stomach and in invariably fatal.

Our launch steamed up to the stone quay and we were met by one or two of the little black men, keeping their distance shyly. But they soon recognised the officer who was with us and came forward smiling. On the way to the shore we passed a turtle tank and we got two Andamanese boys to dive in and bring out a turtle. But the turtle was wily and flew round the tank. I never knew it was possible for a turtle to move so quickly. At last, however, the boys got him (or her as the case may be) and threw him struggling on his back on the quay. Thence he was heaved into a boat and was eventually conveyed to the "Maharaja" in which we took him back with us to Rangoon and had him for soup at the Pegu Club.

But to return to our Andamanese. We entered the enclosure and soon the women emerged from the shed where they had passed the night. Their costume was of the very scantiest but suitable to the climate. We got about a dozen Andamanese "belles" to pose for our cameras. This they did very readily and without any undue shyness. I offered one comely dame a cigarette. She took the lot and her white teeth gleamed her thanks. Most of them smoke pipes and they have taken readily to the clay cutty.

SKILFUL BOWMEN.

We tried to get the men to give us a war dance. The women sat down and beat time with their hands, while the men stepped round like cats on hot bricks. It was not a great success, but then it was rather unfair to expect them to dance at eight o'clock in the morning. Who could? The shooting at a target with bows and arrows was much more successful. First we had individual firing and then volley firing. Few of the arrows missed the target, and many of them got the bull's eye. They are nearly all good shots, as indeed they must be. They depend on their prowess with the bow for their food, unless they come into the Home. Even there the benevolent Sirkar makes them keep up their shooting. The ordinary arrow is simply a long skewer of wood without barb or feather. For fish the arrow has a row of barbs on one side; for big game, like pig, the arrow head is fastened to the shaft by a twisted thong which easily gets loosened as the quarry dashes through the underagrowth. Then the trailing shaft acts as an anchor, getting caught in some root or twig, and piggy finds to his dismay that it is no good going on pulling with that horrible barb in his side. Then up comes the hunter and gives him his "coup de grace." The device is wonderfully clever and effective. If the Andamanese really evolved this contrivance, they are a cleverer little people than we give them credit for being. At the Andamanese Home there is a sale-room where you can buy bows and arrows and shells, and a full outfit of an Andamanese lady's wardrobe packable away into a cigar box. There are also all kinds of curios and models of boats.

ARTISTIC CONVICTS.

We boarded the launch once more and made for Phœnix Bay, where the workshops are. Unfortunately we arrived just as the gangs had stopped for the morning. But we saw tables and screens in the carving and and also in the finished stage. There was also a good deal of mother-of-pearl inlaid work. Then we were taken to the sale-room, where are shells carved with your name, if you thirst after such baubles, and cocoanuts shaped like men's heads with regular feature and cruel thin lips, and weird walking sticks.

Life on these islands must be very pleasant. There is a most comfortable settlement mess, the club on Ross Island for the reading of the English papers in soft luxurious chairs. There are grass courts for those who play tennis. There is fishing for anglers and shooting for shikaris, and on Aberdeen is golf for the golfers. There is cheap service, and good living—oysters! What more can a man want?

The "Maharaja" is getting up steam and the green trees of Ross and the cellular jail on Aberdeen fade from the view. We are once more out at sea leaving the Andamans behind us.

MR. WARNER'S BEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. P. F. Warner contributes the following to a symposium in the "Strand Magazine" of the opinions of leading athletes and exponents of outdoor sports and pastimes on their most memorable exploits. "To make runs on a good wicket and to play a good innings on a sticky wicket," says Mr. Warner, "are two such entirely different propositions, and I think I must select two innings as the best I have ever played—that is to say, 'the best' in my humble opinion.

"On a good wicket I think my best was the one hundered and forty-nine I made for Middlesex against Surrey at the Oval in August, 1907. I made one hundred and fourteen of these before luncheon, and the remaining thirty-five in forty minutes, and am glad to say that I gave no chance throughout. I feel in justice bound to mention that this one hundred and forty-nine was made against some pretty 'hot' bowling, as cricket enthusiasts will appreciate at once when I say that N. A. Knox, J. N, Crowford, Lees, and Rushby were the chief Surrey bowlers.

"On a sticky wicket I am inclined to put down the sixty-four I made for M.C.C. against Yorkshire, at Lord's in May, 1908, as my best performance in the batting line. M.C.C. only made ninety-four—the wicket was a perfect terror and helped the bowlers in every possible way, and there were no other double-figure scores in that innings. I went in first, and gave no chance throughout. May be on paper, this does not sound a particularly commanding performance, but, as I have said, the wicket was too horrible for words, and as Rhodes, Hirst, and Haigh were 'bowling like books' the performance, may be, was not such a bad one."

Messrs. Samuel White and Co., of Cowes, have just launched their first navy hydro-aeroplane, which has been built under the supervision of Mr. Howard Wright, and is now ready for trials.

A new covered way from Addison road Station to Olympia, London, is to be completed in time for the International Horse Show. The walk from the carriage road is to be transformed into a huge conservatory, topped by a circular glass dome, from which will depend baskets of flowers.

AN UNEXPECTED TIGER.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE KUMAON HILLS.

In the spring of 19—, my regiment, which had never previously served south of Delhi, was moved on relief from a station at the north of the Punjab to one in the heart of the plains of Oudh, out of which I was glad to escape from the heat of May and June on two month's leave to the cool breezes of a settlement in the Kumaon hills, situated some 700ft. above the sea, says "G. D. K." in "The Field."

For the first few weeks I was content to revel in the delights of freedom from mosquitoes, hot winds, dust storms, and the other attendant joys of an Indian hot weather, amongst which I may mention the maddening monotony of the song of the coppersmith and the strident shriek, night and day, of the cuckoo known and dear to Anglo-Indians under the name of the brain-fever bird. One morning, however, after consultation with Man Singh, a shikari and ex-forest guard, I started out with a friend to see if we could come across a bear or a leopard in a forest reserve some nine or ten miles off.

On arrival at our camping ground we were approached by a villager who informed us that there was a tiger in the vicinity, which had been doing a good deal of damage among the village herds, and that only that morning it had killed a buffalo a couple miles away. We were rather incredulous, for we were a bit high up for tiger, and thought the men probably meant a leopard; but, while we were questioning him, two or three charcoal burners came up, gabbling excitedly and confirmed the story in a somewhat dramatic manner, as one of them, only half an hour earlier, had been mauled by this same tiger, and the man showed us his right arm with the skin ripped into tatters from the shoulder downwards. His story was that he had been sitting with his friends in a jungle shelter, and the tiger had dashed in and struck at him, apparently from pure wantonness, for, it had gone off again without attempting to do any more damage. He assured us it was a "bara lal bagh" (a big red tiger), and no leopard, and that it had gone off and laid up near by the shelter, in a thicket, which his friends were quite prepared to point out to us from a safe distance. He was very anxious that we should bind up his arm for him, but we were, unfortunately, helpless, until our things turned up, and he did not feel inclined to wait, though we had already sent back to harry the coolies on. We ourselves sat there with what patience we could until our retinue arrived, when, leaving our servants to pitch the camp, we seized our rifles and made for the spot which had been so nearly the scene of a tragedy.

The jungle consisted of big trees of oak and rhododendron, maple, and laurel, with a thick undergrowth of ringals and thorny bushes. It was far too thick and extensive to beat, even could we have collected men for the purpose, so we determined to sit up over the hill, which lay at the bottom of a stony nullah, approximately fifty yards wide, with steep, almost perpendicular sides, 70ft. to 80ft. in height. About five o'clock we took up our positions, and after waiting for about an hour, L.'s attention was attracted by the bark of a "karkur" (barking deer), and, looking up to try and locate it, he saw a tiger watching him from the long grass at the top of the further bank. He fired, and the tiger disappeared while to the sound of the shot a second tiger showed himself about five or ten yards to the left of the first. He had two shorts at this, which proved ineffectual.

Just on the off chance I decided I would visit the hill at dawn the next day. Accordingly, somewhere about 4 a. m., I scrambled out of my bivouac tent, and, with Man Singh in attendance, started by the light of a setting moon. It was just growing light when we reached the spot, where it was necessary to leave the path and make our way straight down the khud. Our progress was slow, as it was necessary now to proceed as noiselessly as possible, for in that silence the snapping of a dead branch would have sounded like the crack of a rifle, and have been heard almost as far whilst we were climbing down a slope (which dropped at pretty nearly two in one), carpeted with slippery grass and fallen leaves. Eventually we arrived near the edge of the nullah, and Man Singh, stealing cautiously forward, peeped over. He drew back with a quick, silent movement, and signed to me that the tiger was then at breakfast on the kill. Putting my 500 at full cock, I crept up and joined my shikari. There, 80ft. or so almost directly below, I made out an oblong patch, about 2ft. length, of striped yellow and black, desides the dead buffalo. The remainder of the brute was hidden behind some big boulders, so I had to trust to luck that I was aiming at a vital part. I waited a minute or two to get over my excitement, for it was my first tiger, and then, taking careful aim, pressed the trigger. I had a fleeting vision of a kind of catherine wheel, and then, as the echoes died away saw the great cat kicking on its back. We crept a bit closer, and, as we did so, she (for it proved to be a tigress) managed to struggle over and raise herself on her fore paws. She looked wicked as she faced us with fangs bared, and ears laid back flat with her head whilst with indomitable courage and an angry snarling roar she challenged our approach. A bullet through the head finished her off; and, after throwing a few stones on to her to make sure, I scrambled down and stood beside the lifeless body. My first shot had, I found broken her spine, which was lucky, as it was pretty far back. She was a small beast, rather under 8ft., but her coat was in perfect condition, and I could not but feel triumphant as I looked at my trophy. Sending Man Singh back to call some men carry her to camp, I lit a pipe and mounted guard to see that the whiskers were not stolen by the charcoal burners, who had been attracted by the shots. Such a theft is common, as the native has a theory that a tiger's whiskers, taken internally, will increase a man's courage. Great were the rejoicings amongst the villagers on our arrival at the tents, with the tigress slung from a pole in our midst, and many were the approbrious epithets showered upon her and her ancestors as they surrounded and surveyed her.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Putumayo atrocities continued their deliberations in mail week with closed doors. No further evidence will be taken in public.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them and devouring their hæmoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simple and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body, which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic food Science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system chemically combined with case in the albuminous or bodybuildog element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red blood corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the hæmoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Art of Living," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, to all who write mentioning this paper to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists, and Bazaars.

THE WAR AND THE PRICE OF SCENT.

The Balkan war is making itself felt commercially in many directions, one of which is the price of that most rare and most expensive of all perfumes—Otto of Rose. "It is obvious," says the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," that one effect of the Balkan war is going to be a change in the marketing of Otto of Rose. Attempts are being made to send Otto of Rose direct both from Smyrna and from Persia to the London market.

"This Otto of Rose has hitherto passed into commerce through the Bulgarian dealers in the usual way, but there can be no question that with greater transit and banking facilities, and the opening up of the country, direct transactions will be carried on."

The point of closest interest to the general public, or that part of it which deals with the commodity, is whether the scent is to be cheaper or dearer.

"Otto of Rose," said Mr. Naumann, a large agent and importer of foreign scents, to a "Daily Graphic" representative, "is at present at famine prices, and has been for some time past. Natural causes are far more to blame than the war; crops have failed through cyclones and cold spells, in some cases they have been totally destroyed, and there is altogether a great dearth of roses. I do not anticipate any decrease in price for some time to come."

"The price of Otto of Rose," said a representative of Messrs. Grossmith, the well-known firm of Newgate Street, "is higher now than it has been for twenty-six years. It can be directly attributed to the war. There will be no decrease until matters have thoroughly settled down, and this may take years."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 26th May to 6 a.m. on the 27th :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	19	18
Total mortality from all causes	...	103
Small-pox	2	3

Advices by mail to the "African World" state that Dinizulu, ex-King of the Zulus, has left Durban for Europe, to take the cure at Karlsbad for Diabetes. He is accompanied by his medical adviser, Dr. Godfrey, and a native secretary.

MEN OF MANY PARTS.

WHO IS THE MOST VERSATILE ENGLISHMAN?

"Who (asks the "Daily Graphic") is the most versatile man in England?"

The question was asked recently in the smoke-room of one of London's most learned clubs, and immediately provoked a lively discussion. Several names were put forward as candidates for the honour of being acknowledged as the most versatile man in the country, but no two members agreed upon the same name. Everyone put forward a separate selection, and yet the list from which men of conspicuous versatility are to be drawn is anything rather than extensive. As a matter of fact there never was a time when versatility was so much required to give a little colour and spirit to life. We are living in what is very largely an age of specialists, and too much specialism, it may be fairly urged, is not good for the happiness of the individual or the prosperity of the race. Charles Darwin, one of the greatest specialists who ever lived, cultivated his special gift to such an extent that it became abnormal at the expense of his other senses. There came a period in his life when he could not distinguish one tune or phrase of music from another, and he could not read five or six consecutive pages of the finest romance ever written. Apart from his special line of research, the man's natural capabilities had become atrophied through disuse. Specialisation generally tends to general mental and physical atrophy outside the restricted province of its own knowledge, art, or science. A good example of this in the world of sport is provided by those American "athletes" who are specially trained to do special performances in a special time on the running track, and who are otherwise physically unfit. So it may be agreed that the versatile men of the nation deserve to be cultivated while the most versatile man in England should be acclaimed, if not with drums and cymbals, at least with hearty praise, as an example for our youth to follow. But who is the most versatile man?

[SIR JOHN HAY MACDONALD.

Probably the palm should be awarded to Lord Kingsburgh, who is also well-known as the Right Hon. Sir Jhon Hay Athole Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, whose interests appear to be as varied as his accomplishments are many.

The following entry, slightly curtailed, appears under his name in the current issue of "Who's Who."—

Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay Athole, P.C., K.C., K.C.B., cr. 1900; LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E., J.P., D.L., V.D., 1892; Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland; Lord President of the Second Division of the Court of Session since 1888; a Brigadier-General 1891 (and the Adj.-Gen., 1896-1902,) Ensign-Gen. 1904, of the Royal Company of Archers (King's Royal Bodyguard); Hon. Col. Army Motor Reserve; Advocate, 1859; Q.C., 1880; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland, 1874-76; Sheriff of Perthshire, 1880-85; Commissioner of Northern Lighthouses, 1876-80 and 1885-88; Member of H. M. Prison Board, 1880-85; Member of H. M. Board of Supervision, 1880-85; Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1876-80; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1882-85; Lord Advocate of Scotland, 1885-89; C.B., 1882; P.C., 1885; Member, Committee of Privy Council on Education, 1885-89; Chairman Royal Commission on Boundaries of Glasgow, 1888; M. P., Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, 1885-89; Colonel Commandant of Queen's R. V. Brigade, 1882-92, Brig.-Gen. Commanding the Forth Brigade, 1888 1901; Hon. Col. Queen's Brigade, 1900; Hon. Col. of Motor Volunteer Corps, 1903; Vice-President Royal United Service Institution; Vice-President, National Rifle Association; President, Royal Scottish Society of Arts, 1890-92; Royal Commemoration medals (two), 1897, one as Adj.-Gen. of the Royal Bodyguard, the other as Brig.-Gen. of Troops on duty an Royal Procession; obtained many medals and diplomas for life-saving inventions, military works, and electrical inventions, including decorations from H. M. the King of the Belgians and the United States Government. It was through his exertions with the Postmaster General and the Government that post cards were introduced into Great Britain, inventor of a Holophote Course Indicator for preventing collisions at sea, a Military Field Telegraph, a Barother motelemeter, and other electrical appliances. Publications: Common Sense on Parade, or Drill without Stays; Macdonald on Tactics; A New Form of Infantry Attack; A Treatise on the Criminal Law of Scotland; Prisoners on Oath; Our Trip to Blunderland; Electricity in the Household; Power Traction in War: Infantry in a New Century; The future of Motor Traction; Infantry Training, Dress and Equipment; The Making of the Infantry Soldier; Criminal Law and Procedure; The Volunteers in 1905; The Past and Future of Power Traction on Roads; Fifty Years of it, or the Experiences and Struggles of a Volunteer of 1859; and numerous books, pamphlets, and lectures on Tactics, Law and Electricity. Recreations: Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, 1887-88; President, Scottish Amateur Athletic Association; golf, cricket lawn tennis, curling, electrical inventions and research, driving; President, Scottish Automobile Club; strong supporter of autocar movement; is the arbiter in disputes in international football matches.

SOME OTHERS.

Such a list of varied interests and activities in the course of a long and distinguished career is calculated to take the breath away. It is a record not easily equalled.

Among other versatile men one thinks of Mr. Balfour at once, who besides politics has philosophy as a life study, who is the author of various publications, and who is interested in golf, cycling and motoring. Mr. Alfred Lyttleton is another distinguished politician, is also a brilliant barrister, a clever golfer, besides having once been the greatest wicket-keeper in English cricket. Lord Morley has also a fair measure of versatility, having been a barrister, a politician a journalist and an historian.

Mr. Arthur Reed Roper, better known to the world in general as "Adrian Ross," is another sphere of life a striking example of versatility. He is a keen mathematician a lecturer on history, a journalist, a poet, a writer of innumerable lyrics for comic operas and musical comedies, and he plays chess and golf. Other instances will occur to many people, and possibly we shall discover in the end that the most versatile man in England is some person who has chosen to remain entirely obscure.

The name of Mr. C. B. Fry will probably occur to many readers, but while being the most versatile sportsman in the country, Mr. Fry's activities have always been centred on sport and training, so that his talents have been confined to one particular sphere. We should try to judge this question on the broad basis of varied and contrasting interests

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MILAN HOTEL SUICIDE.

Miss Mabel Thompson, a Canadian lady, aged 25, has committed suicide under mysterious circumstances at one of the principal hotels in Milan. Miss Thompson arrived two days earlier and did not leave the hotel except for a few minutes each evening. In the afternoon, the manager, alarmed at not seeing her either at breakfast or lunch, after repeatedly knocking at the door of her bedroom, summoned the police, who found her dead in bed from morphine poisoning. Miss Thompson left a letter enclosing £7 in payment of her hotel and funeral expenses. No motive for the suicide was given, nor any clue to her identity beyond her signature.

A BURST DAM.

A dam burst at Passfield, a village in North-East Hampshire, was the cause of considerable excitement on May 6th. An artificial lake, covering an area of some nine acres, was recently constructed in the bed of the River Wey at Bramshott, on the estate of the Hon. A. Dundas, at a cost of several thousand pounds. The lake was stocked with four thousand trout. Heavy rains have flooded the river, and the cement wall and sluice of the lake gave way under the pressure, the water flooding all the adjacent land. Hundreds of trout were taken by villagers from flooded fields and ditches. The Bramshott paper mills, famous for the production of special bank-note and postal-order paper, were flooded, and all work was stopped.

A CONVENT "LOTTERY."

Miss Annie Hicks, Sister Superior of St. Michael's Convent of Mercy, Clacton-on-Sea, has been fined £1 and costs for publishing a scheme for the sale of tickets in an unauthorised lottery. Mr. Sutthery, for the police, stated that Miss Hicks (better known as Sister Michael), with the object of raising funds for the extension of her home for cripples, circulated tickets carrying prizes ranging from a grand piano to a sewing machine. The defence was that Sister Michael thought she was doing nothing worse than was done in church and chapel raffles. She, however, gave an undertaking to stop the circulation of tickets and return the money to all who did not wish to keep them.

LIT BY BOY SCOUTS.

The town of Wymondnam, Norfolk, about which much was heard during the great flood of last year, is again achieving notoriety, this time on account of having been plunged in darkness at night since the middle of April. As the result of a fit of economy by the parish meeting, which controls the lighting of the town, the supply has been cut off much earlier than usual, and the curious spectacle is consequently seen of a troop of Boy Scouts parading the public streets with Chinese lanterns to light the footsteps of inhabitants and travellers passing through the town from Norwich and elsewhere. The residents also try to make a brave show by illuminating their houses with candles stuck in glass jars. The parish meeting considered the present lighting estimate of sevenpence in the £ too much, and despite the advice of their lighting inspectors they decided not to spend more than a sixpenny rate.

SENSELESSNESS OF WAR.

Mayor Gaynor of New York told the visiting British peace delegates on May 5th, that war was as senseless as a dog fight and they loudly cheered this sentiment. The British guests are already impressed with New York's anxiety to show them Royal courtesy. They are half overwhelmed with public bodies and private citizens eager to entertain them. The famous "Four Hundred" has lost no time in inviting Mr. Neil Primrose especially to dinners, teas, and dances. The American reporters again asked Lord Weardale if there were not hidden motives behind the visit. He again answered that there was nothing whatever mysterious about it, but simply to rejoice over the accomplished fact of a prolonged peace—largely, as he and other speakers have declared, because of the admirable agreement which kept war vessels off the Great Lakes and the 4,000 miles frontier free of fortifications.

A LADY NOVELIST DROWNED.

Miss Alice Maud Meadows, the well-known novelist, met with a tragic death in mail week whilst trying to rescue a dog from drowning. Miss Meadows, who in private life is Mrs. Wilson, had been living at Redhill for some time, and it was her custom to take her dogs for exercise daily. She did so on May 5th, and walked by the side of a brook near her home. Some time later one of the dogs was heard howling dismally, and a workman, attracted to the spot, found the creature sitting on the bank gazing into the brook. Search was made and the body of the unfortunate lady was discovered. It is surmised that one of the animals fell into the water and that Miss Meadows tried to rescue it and got out of her depth. She had been in indifferent health lately. Miss Meadows, who was the daughter of a solicitor, and was born in London, began to write at the of 14. Her first published work was a poem on which Lord Tennyson complimented her. She wrote a number of serials, some of which appeared in the leading newspapers, and for some years she edited a couple of novelette papers. At one time Miss Meadows lived in Paris, and her travels included an extensive tour and some big game hunting in Africa. She was fond of riding, driving, cycling, and boating, and with her sister she once saved three men from drowning.

VILLAGE GOSSIP.

The following advertisement appeared in "The Times" on May 5th:—Village Scandal.—If there is a village in England where one may spend the autumn of one's days in peace and quiet, free from the scandalous gossip of neighbours, the advertiser would be glad to hear of it.—W. G., 0.23, "The Times" Office, London, E.C.

Referring to the advertisement, a doctor who lives in a little village said: "What is most extraordinary is the pace at which gossip spreads in small places. Here, with a population of 300 spread over two miles by three, a story will get from end to end in an hour or two. The other day the butcher came to me about five to have dressed a cut received during his work. Two hours later a woman and her husband from the opposite end of the parish came to dinner. The woman said to my wife: 'What a pity it is the butcher and his wife fight so much. I hear she nearly cut his throat to-day. I find that the servant of my guest had been cycling home through the village, when she met the sister of the boy who brings the afternoon papers from the town, six miles distant, who in his turn had met the son of the butcher and heard from him about his father's visit to me. The assembling and dispersing of the village choir before and after choir practice two evenings a week is generally the occasion of a sort of judicial inquiry into all that has or has not been going on."

PENNY FAREWELLS.

To the list of railway companies which have seized upon the platform farewell as a source of revenue must be added the London and South Western. Automatic machines producing penny tickets have now been installed at Waterloo Station. A penny an hour is the rate at which the right to stand on the platform is assessed. On the margin of each ticket are numbers running up to 12. The collector punches the ticket on the section denoting the hour at which a person enters the platform, and on leaving it is handed up. The company accept no responsibility for loss, damage, or personal injury sustained by the holder of the ticket. For the present the machines are installed in the South stations only, but the porters—already gloomy through the diversion of a copper harvest—predict an extension of the system. It is interesting to note that the District Railway, which also charges a penny for admission to the platform, places no limit upon the time during which its tickets are available. It only stipulates that the ticket must be used on the day of issue, and given up on leaving. It is believed at Waterloo that the innovation will do much to relieve the congestion on the main-line platforms. In any case, that has been the experience of the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Western Companies, who have instituted the arrangement at certain stations.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE DUKE'S DREAM

The Postmaster-General, at the dinner of the Newspaper Society said speakers in the House of Lords always reminded him of ghosts solemnly debating among themselves the affairs of the upper world. (Laughter.) The late Duke of Devonshire said that he once dreamed that he was on his feet making a speech in the House of Lords, and he waked up and found that he was. (Laughter.)

THREE HARRY LAUDERS.

A company of Territorials tramped along the road at Alderley with three kilted men in their ranks from a Scotch regiment, temporarily drilling in this district with the local men. A very small lady on the foothpath reviewed the marching men with deep interest (says the "Manchester Guardian"), and when the three kilts came into view she clutched her father's hand: "Oh, daddy! look at these three Harry Lauders"

AN EPITAPH.

Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., alluding to the report of the Royal Commission on London University Education at the University presentation ceremony said when he considered the drastic remedies for their suggested defects which their new doctors prescribed he was reminded of the epitaph which an unfortunate patient ordered for his tombstone: "I was well, I wanted to be better, and here I am." (Laughter.)

POLITENESS FOR PROFIT.

A society formed in Berlin, to encourage politeness in public places, especially towards ladies in public conveyances, appears to be bearing curious fruit (says the "Daily Mail" correspondent).

According to the "Morgenpost," a young man of the working class has exploited the gratitude of ladies and old men in crowded tramway-cars. His method is to rise from his seat when some parcel or book laden lady or gentleman enters, touch his cap, and remark, "I am only a poor man, but you are welcome to my seat, though, if you like to pay my fare, I am not rich enough to refuse." The newcomer, struck by this contrast to the general Berlin manners, almost always offers him a tip of sixpence or a shilling. Caught by one of his victims, the man admitted that he made quite a respectable profit by this trick.

SIR TATTON SYKES'S OVERCOATS.

The late Sir Tatton Sykes (says the "Manchester Guardian") had a way of his own of taking his walks comfortably. A visitor in the neighbourhood of Sledmere would see the baronet set our for his morning round wearing two or three overcoats. When he felt warm enough he would take off first one and then another, and lay it on the nearest hedgerow. The person who found an overcoat and returned it to the house always received the reward of one shilling, and no doubt the Sledmere boys were willing searchers.

A BYE.

Mrs. Harry Peters qualified in the ladies' tournament at the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S.C. A little curious as to whom her opponent might be (says "Ladies' Golf"), she telephoned after dinner to Jimmie Mackrell, the local pro.—a Scotchman. Now, Scotchmen have a peculiar way of twisting their pronunciation.

"Mackrell." she said, "whom do I play against to-morrow?"

"You've dr-rawn a bye," was the response.

"No," replied Mrs. Peters, in a startled tone, "there must be some mistake; I'm playing in the "ladies" tournament."

A FINAL CROW.

It was long and tedious train journey (says the "Glasgow News"), and the other two occupants of the compartment had exhausted several other topics, and were now "on" about cock-fighting. "When I was a lump o' a laddie in Blant're," said one of them, "I had a wee bantam that could bate ony bird ye could pit before him. Weel, this Sunday mornin' he bate twa cocks, yin efter the ither, but he wis that sair torn that to pit him oot o' pair I thrawed his neck an' threw him on the midden. Then we took oot anither pair o' birds, and yin o' them crawed his challenge, when up me wee bantam staggered tae his feet, gied a cock-a-leerie-law, and drappit doon deid aff the midden." "Ye're an awful man, Wully," said the other man, solemnly: "are ye no' feart ye drap doon deid yersel,?"

FEMININE FEROCITY.

To-day (says the "Medical Press and Circular") woman is more than ever a basilisk and emphasises the destructive nature of her fascinations. To all appearance she is harmless—no protruding hoops, no parachutic hats. But this innocence is feigned. Her hats cover a multitude of sins. The quills upon the fretful porcupine are less numerous and fraught with less deadly consequence. No woman worthy of the name will wear an innocuous hatpin. It offends her sporting instinct. "Caveat amator". Perhaps it is all for the good of the race.

If a man knows that where there's a frill there's a fray he will become as capably cautious as a boy scout in his cyprian career. Only the fittest will survive. They will win the women's favours and be fathers of a race that will possess all the rude sturdy virtues of primitive humanity. And it is satisfactory to know that the loss of an eye is not hereditary.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AMERICAN AUTHORS SOCIETY.

The French Societe des Gens de Lettres is not an institution of to-day or yesterday, and it is a quarter of a century since the English Society of Authors came into being; the American equivalent, however, is not yet five months old, and its first annual meeting has only recently been held. The objects of this body are similar to these of its predecessors—to influence domestic and international conditions of copyright, to protect the rights and property of authors and to disseminate among the latter a knowledge of what their rights really are; and from the first official Bulletin, which was issued early this month, one may judge that some progress has already been made in organising such "departments" as a legal department, one for adjusting the general relations of author and publisher, and a reading bureau for manuscripts, while a committee has been appointed to consider whether it is more advisable to make use of some already existing magazine as an official organ or to start an organ specially for the purposes of the League on the lines of the English "Author." Whatever decision on the last point may be come to, the paper will have lots to discuss. Every year witnesses the rise of a fresh crop of problems bearing upon the commercial side of authorship. On some of those propounded in the Bulletin authors in this country are already clear, but here is one which has only recently been raised and awaits solution: "There is an increasing tendency on the part of magazine publishers to make the cheque for payment of manuscripts in the form of a surrender of rights not at first contemplated as being sold by the author. Is such a transaction legal? Can the author, without prejudice, alter this enforced 'contract' and cash the cheque?" On the whole it is safe to predict that the League in America, like the Society of Authors in Great Britain will clear the minds of writers on many subjects concerning their dues and privileges, and end by setting the profession of authorship on much more satisfactory foundations than at present exist. Mr. T. Werner Laurie has been appointed agent in England to undertake the sale of British rights of manuscript of members of the League only, at a fixed commission.

IRISH PLAYS.

The academic mind in America does not so exclusively concern itself as it does in England with the past in literature, and thus we have in Mr. Cornelius Weygandt's "Irish Plays and Playwrights" the treatment of a theme that is of as lively contemporary interest elsewhere as in the United States. Mr. Weygandt's knowledge is not drawn alone from the recent tours of the Irish Players, but from personal acquaintance with the principal actors and dramatists and from representations witnessed in Dublin and London, so that he sets forth very accurately the ideals and plans of the movement. He emphasises the fact that the players are as original and interesting a phenomenon in the drama as the plays themselves, and notes that it was the Abbey Theatre which called into existence the Irish dramatists. The movement thus inaugurated was "the most important movement in letters the world has known since that movement in Norway which so definitely stimulated it, a movement that gave Björnson and Ibsen to the world." Synge, of course, is its genius, and is "the greatest dramatist in English that our stage has known in a century." He has a fresh and audacious imagination and a beautifully extravagant speech, but his finest gift is a keen insight into the humanity of ugly things; "no man before Synge had the power at once to see the ugly subject as beautiful from a new angle of vision, humanise it, irradiate it with a new glow of imagination, reveal it through a style that for the first time ennobles English prose drama as blank verse has long ennobled English verse drama." The book should be widely read in England.

A REMARKABLE SEQUEL.

In her "Old Friends and New Faucies" Miss Sybil G. Brinton has had the fancy to take a dozen or so of the chief characters of Jane Austen, weave them into the plot of a novel, bring them into contact with new love affairs, and write what is partly a sequel to the six novels. The work might have been better done, but the idea is a happy one, and perhaps the authoress took her suggestion from the incomparable Jane herself. To Miss Austen her characters remained as concrete as flesh and blood, even when the book in which they appered was finished; she enjoyed their society, sought their "originals" in the picture galleries, and would give her friends glimpses of their after-histories "telling whom they married and how they fared. In one of her books she adopts the method of disposing of her characters in a final chapter, but such chapters seldom satisfy the readers curiously, and some times only stimulate it. One would gladly know upon what "modus vivendi" Mrs. Rushworth and Mrs. Norris hit after being to each other for a year or two a "mutual punishment," or get a Glimpse of the Collins household when no visitor was, by, before whom to carry it off, or know whether the marriage of the clever Henry Tilney with the lovable but foolish Catherine Morland was as happy as every reader wishes it may way have been. Moreover, the method might be generalised. There are dozens of books where the expedient of the marriage at the end becomes transparently a literary convention one refuses that the hero and heroine have ceased to be worth hearing about because they are married and one wants to hear more of them. Probably such books as that of Miss Brinton would be commoner if it were not that one cannot play upon a great writer's fiddle without having the great writer's fiddlestick and if the sequel to a successful work of imagination is apt to prove disappointing even if written by the author himself how much more so when written by one of inferior genius! The beautiful women are apt to "grow ugly" his hands the witty ones to lose their sparkle while the heroes of the great romances came to talk in strains that as little their former gallant utterances as the twitterings of the shades beyond Styx do the voices that rose above the huriy-burly one the bridge of war.

COL HAGGARD'S NEXT BOOK.

The announcement that he is to publish a new volume, "Luis XI. and Charles the Bold," is a remainder that although Lieutenant Colonel A. C. P. Haggard is a novelist and had published more than half-a-dozen novels before, in 1903, he issued "Sidelights on the Court of France," it is yet as a writer of French memoirs that he is best known. No popular writer on our time indeed has set himself more systematically to popularies one side of French history than he. He first five volumes of this sort dealt in strict chronological order with a series of periods covering more than 150 years. The first gave glimpses of aristocratic life during the reign of Louis XIII; then came a similar work covering the reign of the Grand Monarque; a volume on the Regency and two volumes on the reign of Louis XV, followed, while "Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette" brought this series to a close. There being no more Court life in France to chronicle for some decades to come, Colonel Haggard reverted to a period still earlier than that with which he had begun. His "Two Great Rivals," dealing with Francis I. and Charles V., initiated a second series of memoris which, though less regorious chronological in order of publication, yet cover the interesting reign in less modern French history, and a book of Henry of Navarre was followed by one of "The French of Joan of Arc." There are still obviously some blanks to be filled up, but the volume just announced brings the writer to within measurable distance of the epoch with which he set out.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SILHOUETTE.

The new silhouette of the summer season is now with us, writes a Paris correspondent, and it resembles in no way the silhouette of the summer of last year. To be sure, a casual observer might remark that so far as tailor-built gowns are concerned, the lines are the same as they were last spring; but oh! how very superficial that casual observer would be in his or her observations. The straight skirt of last year is still a straight skirt—that is to say, it is cut in one, and has no draperies, but this year the straight skirt must enwrap and enfold the lower part of the wearer. Many tailor-mades are to be seen with a certain fullness in the skirt, and this fullness can be drawn backwards and confined to the back of the gown. But that serves only—by means, of course, of a clever twist of the material that the grands couturiers alone know how to accomplish—to emphasise the "wrapping-around" of the figure. That swirling of the skirt, which as yet is very difficult for ordinary dressmakers to compass (and when it has become easy for them then the elect will have no more of it!) is the supreme "chic" of the moment. Try and get it if you wish to be up-to-date this season.

THE FASHIONABLE GILET.

Another distinctive note, just at present, is the "gilet" or waistcoat, which every smart woman must wear with her tailor gown. It must be plainly visible—in fact, it must strike the eye forcibly—and for this reason the coat above it must be generously cut away, so that there is very little basque at all to the coat in front, the length and fullness of this being left to the back of the garment. The waistcoat to be smart, must be of a different colour and material from the rest of the toilette, and is the more generally built of rich broche silk or satin that is brocaded with gold and silver, as well as embroidered with various colours, tones, and kinds of silks that contrast entirely with the tone of the gown itself. The gilet is of generous proportions, and fits close to the figure, and in shape resembles the gilet of the eighteenth century dandies of the court of Versailles. It is cut open into a deep point in front, and reveals a goodly portion of the chemisette or blouse worn beneath; and allows a generous decolletage of this to be in evidence. Sometimes it is double-breasted, with a double row of fancy buttons to fasten and the smart women of Paris are now all hunting up the old curiosity shops to find strange, weird buttons of olden days to fasten their modish gilets. The waistcoat reaches well down from beneath the waist line, covering this part of the figure well and giving it an importance in the costume which had hitherto been denied to it. The coat worn with the waistcoat, which is so important a feature, is long in the basque behind, and almost inexistent in front one would, however, not recommend this excessive "cut-away" effect to very stout women, as it helps to increase the apparent size of the hips. In fact, women with wide hips ought resolutely to eschew these sweeping cut-aways as they tend to widen all the figure considerably.

DAY OF THE PLUMP.

Another great a piece of news concerning woman's fashions. It is anent the grave question; has the reign of the stout woman at last arrived? You can imagine the fluttering of the dovecotes all through the sartorial city when the ponderous 'Temps" put this momentous question to its readers! The paper in question seemed inclined to think that the end of the reign of the thin lady really had arrived, and foretells us a revolution in the silhouette of the modern woman very shortly. But what this new fiat means is simply this: that instead of making every endeavour to flatten the front of the figure from the waist downwards—which has been the endeavour of the corsetieres for the last 8 or 10 years—the couturieres tomorrow will be reversing the proceeding.

THE NEW SLOUCH.

And if one looks critically upon a smart Parisian crowd at the present moment, one would be inclined to think that the solemn "Temps" is not so very far from the truth in its forecast of fashion. Note the fashionable way of standing that all smart women have begun to adopt. The Parisienne seems to fancy the peculiar slouch which just at present is affected by most smart women, and which gives the effect I have suggested, and the lift of the skirt in the front, which has become the note of this year's fashion—as I pointed out some weeks ago—emphasises that effect. What is quite certain is that the straight-fronted corset which hitherto flattened the figure in front to a straight line front bust to knees is now considerably loosened, with the result that the silhouette is already much altered. Much has been said and written in the papers concerning the new idea of certain couturiers who have gone straight to the painters of the day for inspiration in the designing of their new models. A cursory glance at the models devised by the "chers maitres" of our time, merely proves that if the modes are to be rigorously followed it will be best to leave the devising of modern gowns to the conturiers themselves, for the painters seem merely to have followed the fashion and composed their designs from the couturiers' own suggestions. There is no novelty in their suggestions, and no new lines are pointed out. One hoped that the artists would introduce some novelty, and at least tend to simplify the actual lines of the modes. Not one has done this, and I am surprised to see that some have committed some errors of false and commonplace adornment. One gown is cut up into lines across the figure, and each line is edged with and thus emphasised by means of a meaningless frill of material. One cannot think that such designs will do much to elevate the art of costume-designing.

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A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

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Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

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O.T. and GIN

Gin (or Schnapps) is made nice and palatable, and full enjoyment of it is obtained by taking it with a little **O.T.**

Try this blend when having your next glass—it will be a revelation of delight to you, and you will never again be satisfied with Gin or Schnapps alone.

O.T. transforms the flavour wonderfully and really makes this spirit doubly enjoyable—it also imparts its own inestimable properties, and it lessens intoxicating or heady effects.

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
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The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc.	Water (Hot or Cold)—	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

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It is of great value in fortifying delicate persons against malaria and as a restorative in convalescence after an attack.

Strengthens and invigorates Body, Brain and Nerve

Obtainable of all Chemists

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Milk
from the
Finest Pasture-
Lands—to India,
without any of the risks attending fresh milk. HORLICK'S contains all the good and building powers of the purest milk without the indigestible parts—certain valuable cereals added, and here you have a Strength-Builder—unequalled
Ideal for Infants and Invalids and for those who desire "meat and drink" in one.
Untouched by Hand.
Order HORLICK'S from your Supply Stores.
Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.
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as heavy as lead, no more cakes as flat as pancakes, no more worry in the kitchen or disappointment in the dining room, if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."

Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is light and digestible instead of tough and doughy—you can even eat it as it comes from the oven, all hot and fragrant, instead of waiting until it is cold.

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The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight of ordinary flour.

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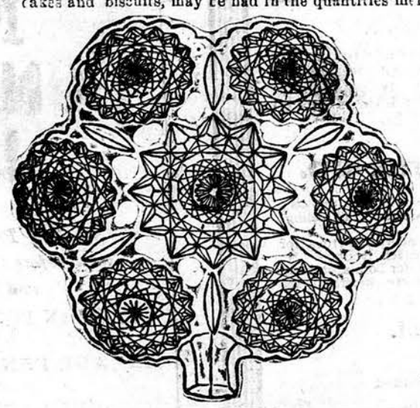
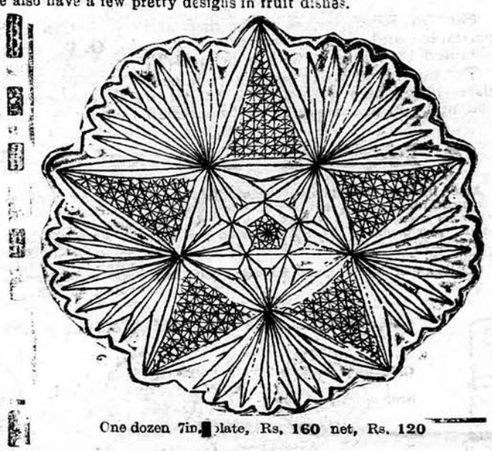
DESSERT PLATES

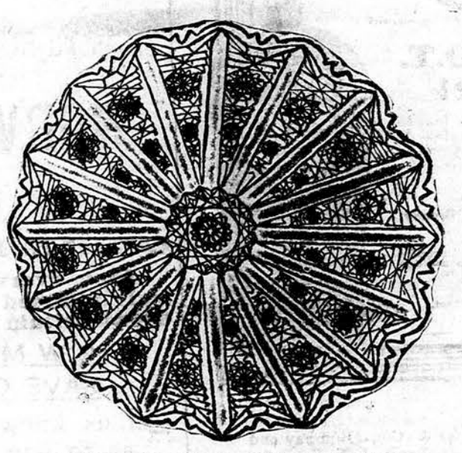
suitable for fresh, cooked, preserved and dried fruits; for almonds raisins, figs, walnuts, etc.; for choice and delicately flavoured cakes and biscuits, may be had in the quantities mentioned. We also have a few pretty designs in fruit dishes.



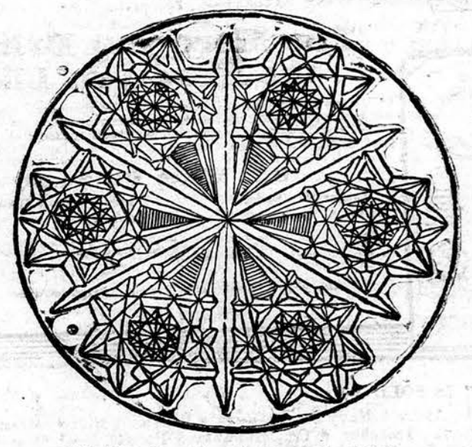
Half dozen 6½in. Bon Bon plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs 48-12.



One dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 160 net, Rs. 120



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 105 net, Rs. 78-12.



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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

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FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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RESTORES THE WEAK,
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FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

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Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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